The Outlook

Volume 140 August 26, 1925 Number 17

A Modern Josephine?

THE divorce of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Turkish Republic, from his wife, Latifé Hanem, aroused surprise because the two have been regarded as jointly and equally interested in the introduction of progressive ideas in Turkey. Repeatedly it has been stated that Kemal admired and approved of his wife's assumption of the dress and social freedom of Western civilization, and it was hoped that together they might bring about the emancipation from seclusion and subordination of the women of Turkey.

Mohammedan customs and beliefs, however, are not easily changed, for they are deeply involved with religious influences. The fact seems to be that political pressure based on fanaticism has been too strong for Kemal. This is indicated by Madame Kemal's remark as reported by cable from Smyrna, "It is a case of Napoleon and Josephine over again. I loved my husband and did all in my power to help him realize his ambitions for himself and the country. Our union stands in the way of his further progress, and, as in the case of Josephine, it is the woman who must be sacrificed."

Divorce is easy (for the husband, that is) under Mohammedan law and tradition. Very few Mohammedans of any culture or standing have more than one wife, although the prophet permitted restricted polygamy—four wives was the limit, not counting concubines! As to divorce, one writer states it this way: "Mere dislike is sufficient reason for a man to dissolve the conjugal ties, and his saying 'Thou art divorced,' or 'I divorce thee,' together with the repayment of the dowry, is all that is required from him by the law. A wife, on the other hand, is bound to her husband forever, unless she can prove some flagrant ill usage or neglect of conjugal duty on his part; and even then she forfeits part or the whole of her dowry."

All accounts agree that Madame Latife Kemal is a charming woman and that she has notable energy and ambition. The world's sympathy is with her. She denies that she is a "strong-minded" or dominating woman, says that her marriage was a love match, laments that her husband thought he had to choose between her and his career, and announces her intention to continue to work for her sex and her country.

The Security Pact

THE negotiations for the proposed security pact drag on their slow way. From time to time there are indications that the various "preliminary conversations," agreements on certain points, and disagreements on other certain points are shaping themselves toward a final result; but only an optimist would expect the pact, which it is hoped will secure by mutual agreement the safety of Europe, to become an actuality immediately.

The latest indication of Germany's position is that she still balks against assent to the understanding reached not

(C) Underwood

The Turkish Napoleon and Josephine. Kemal Pasha and his now divorced wife

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

long ago in London by the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain and France, Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand. Germany's contention is that if she is to enter the League of Nations, which the other foreign Powers consider essential to the success of the proposed pact, then all Germany's territory must remain neutral. This is only another variation of Germany's attempt to persuade the other Powers that if she is to join the League of Nations, as they wish, she hopes to have a better position as regards the conditions of the Versailles Treaty. Naturally and justly, France does not mean to give Germany any more leeway than is absolutely necessary in this direction.

It will be remembered that during the several months in which this matter has been debated the Powers have shown a perfect willingness to guarantee the inviolability of Germany's western frontier. But Germany's eastern frontier is another matter. There is possible turmoil and trouble between Germany and Poland or Czechoslovakia; and France as the friend of new states would naturally want to aid them. Germany professes that it would not do to give France the privilege of crossing Germany in order to aid France's eastern allies. One military critic, however, has pointed out that France would be very little likely to wish to do this if Germany were in a hostile frame of mind, and if Germany were not in such a warlike state of mind she would have no objection to the passage of the French troops.

England is so far inclined to back the German view as to express the feeling that Germany should have full opportunity to present its views—which, of course, simply means further delay. The Foreign Minister of Germany, Mr. Stresemann, is said to be very insistent on his contention that under no circumstances should German territory be crossed by foreign arms. France is equally insistent upon not leaving any door open to arbitration by the League or otherwise when it involves specific rights accorded by the Versailles Treaty, although she is willing, according to recent Paris dispatches, to consider some yielding on this point provided that Great Britain will definitely promise mutual support in the event of actual aggression by Germany.

A new complication has arisen in the report from Italy that she considers herself slighted by being ignored in the discussion about a security pact. At the same time Italian diplomats declare that they will not have anything to do with any pact if the frontier between Italy and Austria prescribed by the Versailles Treaty should be brought in question.

A Dawes Plan for China?

A SPEAKER at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Dr. C. C. Batchelder, of New York University, former acting commercial attaché in China, said that certain experts advocated an advisory "Dawes Commission" for China to be appointed by the Chinese Government. The purpose of such a commission would be to bring some order out of the chaos of problems that are now disturbing not only China itself but all the nations that have any interests there. It may seem strange that such a suggestion should be made at a time when Chinese hostility to foreigners has assumed violent forms; but certainly an orderly plan is preferable either to the continuance of disorder or to the withdrawal of foreigners.

No outcome of the present disturbances would be less welcome to thinking Chinese than the withdrawal of foreign interests. The extreme demands of the radicals are not taken seriously by Chinese of standing. And yet the newly created legitimate national consciousness in China has created issues which must be settled. Of these there are three upon which the nationalists of China are basing their approach to the nations of the West.

The first, and probably the least important, of these issues is that of the Shanghai incident. Up to the present time there has been no inquiry into the shooting of a Chinese workman by a foreign mill manager from which the present disturbances arose. Neither has there been, so far as the reports indicate, an adequate statement regarding the facts of the shooting of Chinese engaged in a demonstration in the International Settlement in Shanghai. The reports of the commission appointed to investigate the matter have been, up to now, kept secret. The Chinese assert that a definite obligation rests upon the foreign officials in China to declare themselves on this question and fix the blame for the developments.

In the second place, there is the demand, reinforced by the agreements arrived at in Washington, to restore to China a greater degree of tariff autonomy. A conference to study this question is soon to meet. An increase of the customs duty allowed to the Chinese, now fixed at five per cent, is held to be essential before there can be any domestic clean-up in the national household.

Third, there is the issue of extra-territoriality. The conference called for by the Washington agreements can only make investigation of the question. The Chinese insist that the Powers go further than investigate. They do not ask an immediate relinquishment of extra-territorial privileges, but rather that a date be set or a standard fixed which shall determine, with approximate definiteness, when such relinquishment may be expected.

Foreign Interests and Foreign Aid

BEYOND these three major issues, however, there is a vast maze of complex questions. It is to take these issues out of the realm of politics and give them an airing in an atmosphere of international common sense that the proposal for a Dawes Plan for China was made.

It is altogether likely that the Chinese would welcome such disinterested aid. There is a vast difference between foreign control, in the interest of foreigners, and foreign aid, in the interest of China. So far as the disorganization of the country is concerned, the history of the foreign organized Chinese postal service provides adequate refutation. The first postal system in China was established at the end of the last century by Sir Robert Hart. In 1902 there were but 446 post offices in the country. That number in the last twenty-five years has multiplied and the efficiency of the service increased. Between 1911 and 1921, with all of the disorder that characterized that decade in China, the number of pieces of mail handled by the post office, still under the general management of a foreign commissioner, quadrupled.

That constructive progress is possible in the country, despite political chaos, is further indicated by the educational developments. It was as late as 1905 that China set about it to scrap an educational system that was in operation before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees. At the present time, with the old tutorial system completely abandoned, there are 150,000 schools in the country and over 7,000,000 school-children.

There is thus considerable basis for the contention that Chinese nationalists, indorsing the findings of a "Dawes Commission," might carry the recommendations of such a committee into effective operation. Without some such wholesale

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The need I have of thee

(The Winter's Tale, Act IV, Scene 1)

Sykes in the Worcester Daily Telegram

Copyright, 1925, by Public Ledger Co.

Marooned

From Janet Eastman, Dodge, Mass.

Orr in the Buffalo Morning Express

HE'D LET A POOR FELLAR SIT THERE AND STARVE TO DEATH!
SOLUTION OF EUROPE'S OWN PROBLEMS
EUROPE
SCHEMES TO FOOL U.S.
PRETENDED HELPLESSNESS
SEVEN YEARS OF WAITING
HELP

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Copyright, 1925, by the Chicago Tribune

Going back to work

From Dora M. Quier, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

Why not go after it?

From Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, Ardmore, Pa.

Hanny in the St. Paul Pioneer Press

Copyright, 1925, by the Philadelphia Inquirer Co.

His job all laid out for him

From W. K. Collier, St. Paul, Minn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

study of the entire situation in China, it is doubtful whether any constructive measures can soon be inaugurated. The income of the present Peking Government is said to be approximately $1,000,000 a month. Its expenses are reported to be nearly $10,000,000 a month. In the face of such a situation, it is not difficult to reckon the extent of the aid which, in the end, must be extended if the nation is to be helped to an ordered life.

Meanwhile, in the midst of a disturbed situation, the "radical" agitators are seizing upon every delay to further their own ends. Indecision, it is plainly revealed in extremist proclamations, is hailed with delight. There is no denying the concern of many Chinese lest disagreement among the Powers may lead to a further increase in the strength of Soviet influence in China. A square facing of the facts and a constructive programme in China may serve to administer a final defeat to Red propaganda in the East.

Better News from the Riff

THE French now feel optimistic about the situation in Morocco.

The last few weeks have changed the Riff war from a series of dashes here and there to points behind the French line by the enemy and counter-dashes by French troops to drive the invaders back. Under General Pétain's military guidance a strong, continuous line has been established, so as to make a serious effort by Abd-el-Krim to seize Fez or Taza quite improbable, which was certainly not the case a month or so ago.

A positive and substantial gain also has been made in the surrender of 5,000 tribesmen at the heights of Sarasar to French and Spanish forces.

General Pétain's report to his Government eulogizes the courage of the French troops, minimizes the rather loose talk about peace terms, expresses gratitude for the reinforcements arrived (among them are the American aviators of the new Lafayette Escadrille), and asserts that the horizon is clearing up. He adds:

> Troops which have been fighting three months will have a rest, and a general reorganization will take place to put the French in a better position to impose authority and bring their military operations to a successful conclusion.

Because of the African summer heat and the prospective rains of the early fall it is not likely that there will now be long-continued hostilities. Yet the Premier, M. Painlevé, has predicted that October would see the end of France's troubles.

It is certain that France means to finish what she has begun. The cost is terrible to a country already heavily burdened by war debts, but colonial prestige is at stake.

Wide World Photos

Along the French front in Morocco

Protect the Public Interest

IN removing Mr. Benn, one of the members of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, Governor Pinchot lately declared that the "purpose and the only purpose of a public service commission is to protect the public interest. It cannot rightly have another object. Unless it *acts as the militant* [the italics are ours] and vigilant protector of the right of the people, it is useless or worse. . . . It must act upon its own initiative. The vital duty of a public service commission is, upon its own motion, to protect the public. To do so it must seek out, take up, and deal with cases in which the public interest is involved, but which without its action would never come before it."

After thus setting forth this principle, he went on to say: "One most serious fault of the average public service commission is that it is satisfied to decide cases on the information before it, when it is obvious that the public side has not been adequately presented. It can do its duty only by making certain that the facts are as fully presented on the public side as on the corporate side."

It will be recalled that last year the Pennsylvania Commission granted the request of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for an increased fare while the case was pending and, it is alleged, before those who were opposed to the increase had presented their case. The Governor at once took a hand, and has practically remade the Commission, through the filling of vacancies caused by resignations and the refusal of the Senate to confirm certain other appointments. Now he has taken a further step in setting forth the principle that "an effective public service commission should also establish and keep up-to-date standards and policies that will enable it to dispose of disputed cases justly, effectively, cheaply, and quickly as they arise."

Governor Pinchot went further and pointed out that the Supreme Court of the United States has said of public service commissions that "they are endowed by the State with some of its sovereign powers, such as the rights of eminent domain, and endowed by reason of the public service they render." That being true, he argues, it is equally true that "the welfare of the public requires that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

corporations which do adequately serve the public shall receive a fair return—no less and no more—upon the money invested in them. Unless public utility corporations, properly handled and giving proper service to the public, are permitted to earn reasonable returns upon the money actually and prudently invested, new money will not be invested, necessary extensions of lines and service will not be made, and the public interest will suffer."

This has a general application to public utility commissions that have shown a tendency to convert themselves into courts and pass only upon questions presented to them, and then only on the record as actually made by the parties appearing before them. If the Governor's right to remove is sustained, another question may be raised: If Governor Pinchot can remake a commission by removals to carry out his policy, a successor may exercise the same power to carry out a very different and perhaps antagonistic policy. So the public itself must watch carefully the conduct and constitution of its commissions.

Examining Immigrants Abroad

A RULING of the Department of Labor, effective from August 1, relieves all British immigrants from examination at Ellis Island.

Against this ruling Henry H. Curran, Immigration Commissioner in charge of Ellis Island, has issued a vigorous protest. He regards it as "a discrimination against other nationalities." With an implicit reference to what Ambassador Geddes said some months ago, Commissioner Curran declares that the British "are still kicking about Ellis Island," and "are the only people who keep up this whining." He declares Ellis Island to be, with the exception of the splendid station at Hamburg, in Germany, "the best immigration station in the world." There is no doubt that under Commissioner Curran's administration the care of the immigrants detained in New York Harbor has been admirable, and that Mr. Curran is right in placing above even the good beds, good food, and good provision for recreation the "habit of understanding kindness" which prevails there. He is entirely right, too, in saying that "it is little enough to ask of all immigrants that they come to Ellis Island" for a complete medical examination "before they come into our country for the rest of their lives." And he deplores the recurrent rumor that Ellis Island is to be "abolished or scrapped." More sinister than the abandonment of property recently improved would, in his opinion, be "the throwing of aliens open to being fleeced, swindled, and worse, if they are to be turned loose at a hundred different points on the water-front at any hour of the day and night." He points out that "there are thousands of unaccompanied young girls who must be cared for, and who will be if Ellis Island is continued."

In reply to this protest it is reported that the Department of Labor regards the plan for admitting British immigrants as an experiment to see whether the medical examination on the other side will prove sufficient. Immigration inspectors and surgeons of the Public Health Service have been assigned to examine emigrants from the ports of Great Britain and Ireland. Such an experiment could not practicably be attempted with immigrants from all ports of the world, and, therefore, if it was to be tried, it had to begin somewhere.

For many years The Outlook has urged the policy of transferring the chief medical and other examinations of prospective immigrants from the congested station at Ellis Island to the principal ports of embarkation in foreign countries. With the enactment of the new Immigration Law this policy has to a large degree been adopted. The sifting process ought to be applied as far as possible before the aliens become emigrants. The unfit should not only be kept out of the country, but should be prevented from starting on a futile voyage. So largely has the process of sifting been transferred abroad that very few even now have to be turned back from these shores. If that is so, it seems rational to do away with all unnecessary detention of admissible immigrants. So this ruling does not seem very unreasonable. But there is a duty that the Nation owes to the immigrant besides seeing that he or she is examined for fitness, and that is the duty of protection against imposition. Within the memory of people of middle age, immigrants were dumped on the wharves of New York and left to the mercy of the most unmerciful. If this new experiment of the Department of Labor is to be continued, it should provide in some way for adequate protection of those who come without responsible friends to look out for them upon their arrival. To think of detention at Ellis Island as a hardship is wholly to misunderstand its prime purpose, which is to safeguard those otherwise unguarded. For that purpose Congress should retain Ellis Island as an immigrant station and provide for it adequately. The unprotected immigrant is not a proper subject for experiments in economy.

As They Were

UP to within two weeks of the first of September, when the contract between anthracite coal operators and miners expires, there was no sign of any approach to an agreement between them. Nothing of consequence in the controversy had taken place up to that time. The two contesting parties to this industrial war simply remained as they were. The miners professed to be waiting for the operators to open negotiations on the points to which the operators had declared their minds fully made up—namely, the granting of the check-off and the proposal to raise wages. The operators continued to declare that they had already proposed arbitration and that the miners had curtly refused it. Each side charges the other with ulterior motives and with the inclination to precipitate a strike.

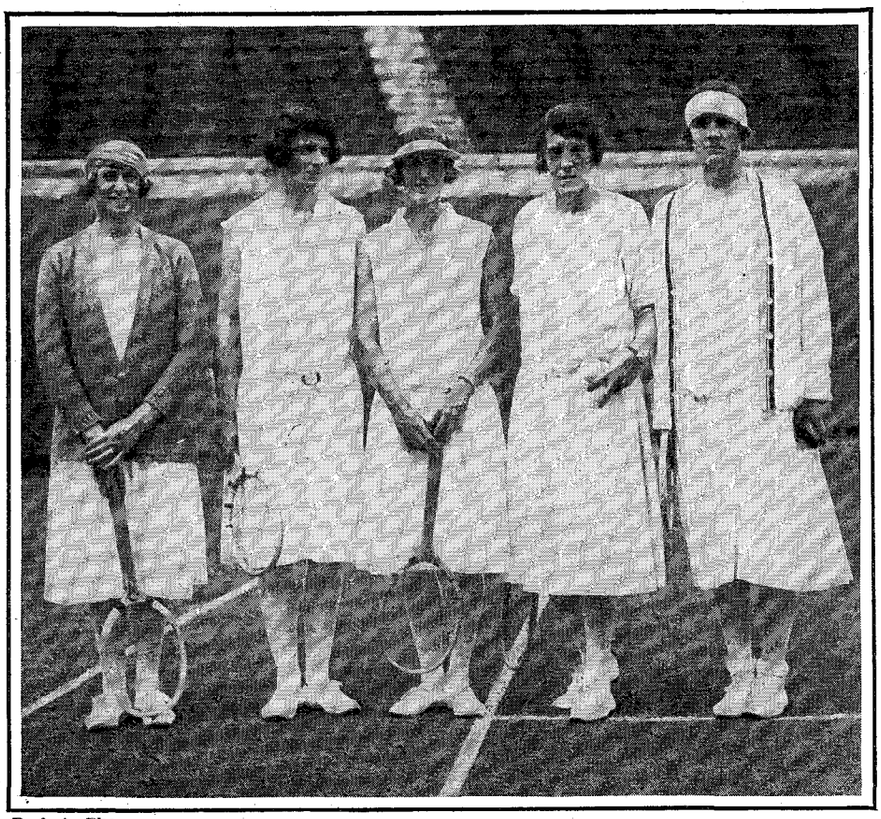
The question of freight rates on coal came to the front through a decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has power to lay down the law to railways as regards freight rates. The miners have urged that the railway freight rates on anthracite should be reduced, arguing that if this were done miners' wages might be raised without affecting the price of coal to the consumer, and asserting that the profits to middlemen and shareholders of industries dealing with coal were so great that part of the proposed rates in wages should be taken from that source. The Inter-State Commerce Commission refused to raise the rates and thus assumed the position that these rates were now fair.

On the other hand, the Inter-State Commerce Commission ordered a reduction in freight rates on a certain class of soft coal. This is what is sometimes called smokeless bituminous coal. Here the Commission stated in effect that the existing rates were too high.

Thus the anthracite miners were doubly disappointed, first, in that what might be considered in part a rival industry obtained an advantage, and, second, in that what the workmen had hoped for from a reduction of rates had not taken place.

The smokeless soft coal will not, how-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



P. & A. Photos

The victorious British women's tennis team

Left to right, Miss Kathleen McKane, Miss E. H. Harvey, Miss Evelyn Colyer, Mrs. R. Lambert Chambers, and Miss Joan Fry. The veteran Mrs. Chambers depended upon her driving game and her opponent's errors to win; the others won their victories by being more aggressive than their aggressive American opponents

ever, it appears, affect the question of domestic coal prices to any great extent, for that kind of substitute for anthracite seems to be used chiefly in place of the broken sizes of anthracite—that is, the kind of coal used for manufacturing and for locomotives.

Meanwhile, the reports are that mining is proceeding feverishly in the anthracite field, with the view to having as large an amount on hand as possible if a strike takes place, and thereby reducing the substitution of other fuel—but not reducing, or even keeping where it is, so far as we can judge from the past, the high price of the coal to the householders and the manufacturers.

British Women Triumph

WHAT the Davis Cup is in tennis for men the Wightman Cup is in tennis for women. For the second time in three attempts the Wightman Cup has now been won by British players. The matches, which were closely contested, took place at Forest Hills, Long Island, New York, on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club. The British victory was fairly earned.

There was some balm for the American team in the fact that Miss Helen Wills, the champion, just managed to beat Miss Kathleen McKane, in one of the greatest matches ever played between women.

In the main the results were surprising for several reasons. It had hardly been the expectation to find the Britons playing vastly better doubles and, even when defeated, more versatile singles. The American women had the advantage of home courts, faster than the Wimbledon turf, of the use of the American ball, which is better suited to their play, and of a winning tennis background. In addition, the American women had profited by playing with men who are much superior to any men at present among the British. Miss Wills, for instance, had learned a variation of the chop stroke from Robert Kinsey. But, without these advantages, the British women had more stamina than the Americans, seemed to have taken their task more seriously, were always more daring, and were the better court generals.

Miss Evelyn Colyer, paired with Miss McKane in the doubles that decided the issue, was a revelation to American followers of the game. Miss Browne and Miss Wills were utterly bewildered by the variety of stroke employed by the visitors, their speed, and their perfect court covering.

It was a distinct surprise to find the American stars sticking to the back court and a driving game. Most of the British women forced the play without hesitation, risking a pass in order to get to the commanding net position, or at least to half court where they could smash or use the block volley.

The defeat of the American players was not disgraceful, but the action of the American gallery was. The shouts, boos, and hisses of the spectators indicated the presence of people who have a good deal to learn about manners at tennis matches, not to say about the elements of sportsmanship. It is true that in many cases the decisions on the lines were discreditable to such an organization as the West Side Tennis Club, and often provoked feelings of protest. That the protests from the spectators were usually at decisions against the visitors shows that the bad manners were exhibited in the interest of fair play. Nevertheless, such conduct is injurious to amateur sport, and particularly to the atmosphere of good feeling and the spirit of self-control that may fairly be said to have traditionally distinguished the highly combative sport of lawn-tennis.

The Quest of the New "Alchemists"

MOST of us remember that the newspapers contained the announcement a year ago last July that a German professor named Miethe had successfully transmuted mercury into gold. Much interesting and some amusingly incorrect comment appeared in the periodical press shortly after the announcement was made; and then the matter apparently died.

Among scientists, however, the matter has not died. They were, of course, keenly interested in the report, for there is excellent scientific reason to believe that the transmutation of one element into another is at least possible. Such a result as that secured by Professor Miethe would not, as things go in the scientific world, stand alone; other and confirmatory tests must be made. So other scientists set to work, and have been working ever since. One has announced his success. Two other groups are still experimenting, and we may anticipate the announcement of their success or failure at any time.

In a letter to "Nature," the best-known English scientific journal, Professor H. Nagaoka, of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Tokyo,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tells how he made gold from mercury. He used a giant induction coil, and subjected some mercury in a vessel to many hours of bombardment by its powerful electrical discharge. Then he examined the glass vessel with a microscope and found it covered with a thin film of gold. Cambridge University has just awarded him the degree of Doctor of Science, but a French savant says, in "l'Illustration," that he did not control his work with the severity that is the tradition among European scientists.

Last October "Nature" (London) carried a letter from Professor Smits, of the University of Amsterdam, telling how he was attacking the transmutation problem; a longer account of his methods has recently been transmitted to an American scientific monthly.

Finally, Professor H. H. Sheldon, of New York University, has been working on the same problem for the "Scientific American," and some result will doubtless be announced within a few weeks.

What Good Would Transmutation Be?

WHAT, then, is the significance of these experiments? What science wants is to transmute *any* one element into some other element. Gold—in the sense that it has value as a medium of exchange and a standard of value—has nothing to do with it. Indeed, it is unfortunate, because misleading, that gold was made the goal. It happened that mercury was chosen to experiment with, and if you knock one electron out of an atom of mercury you get gold. Professor Smits (mentioned above) is beginning with lead instead of mercury, and according to the periodic table of atomic weights, in which lead has greater atomic weight than mercury, a success in cracking the atom of lead would be likely to produce not gold but mercury.

What science wants is to demonstrate that the only difference between the respective elements lies in the number and arrangement of the electrons in their atoms, and a successful transmutation would add a splendid demonstration to those already obtained. It would have no intrinsic worth at present apparent, but it would delight every physicist who believes in the new science of the atom—and that is almost all of them. Some think the mercury used by Professors Miethe and Nagaoka was contaminated with gold and that we cannot hope to make a transmutation. All are at least keenly interested, however, and, needless to say, none think the experimenters are ill informed.

Flying in Grinnell Land

REPORTS come by wireless or radio almost or quite daily about the progress of the MacMillan exploration in the Arctic.

Some annoying delay has been caused by the difficulty in establishing bases of supply for the three "amphibian" Navy planes, but lately news came that, in addition to the base already occupied at Flagler Fjord, about one hundred miles from Etah, a second had been fixed at Sawyer Bay, about the same distance from Etah. Thus a double triangle of bases has been formed, with Etah at the south, Cape Thomas Hubbard at the north, and the two new stations in Ellsmere Land.

This same dispatch told of the superb view and revelation of uncharted regions obtained in a flight over Grinnell Land by the NA-1 under Commander Byrd. They saw "towering peaks piercing the clouds, a frozen lake, and vast stretches of snow-covered area hitherto unseen by man."

That this flight carried out in its area the chief aim of the expedition to chart and describe the features of the unknown Arctic is shown by Commander Byrd's further report: "Cleared mountains shown on chart and got over unexplored regions of Grinnell Land. Found high, uncharted mountains. Saw many square miles never seen before by man, covered with snow."

Belgium's Debt—and Ours

THE Agreement reached by American and Belgian Commissioners on terms for funding Belgium's debt to the United States cannot go into effect without action by Congress. Of all the debts owed by the Allies on account of the war, this has involved the most difficulties because it has raised certain perplexing questions of moral obligation. It has been difficult for the Belgians to look at the matter from the American

P. & A. Photos

Belgian and American Debt Commissioners in Conference at Washington

Left to right, seated, Belgians: G. Theunis, Baron de Cartier, Ambassador to the United States; Americans: Richard Olney, Senator Reed Smoot, Secretary of State Kellogg, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, G. D. Winston, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Representatives T. E. Burton and E. N. Hurley; Belgians: E. Fraucqui and F. Cattier. The men in the rear are aides to the commissioners

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

point of view, and it has been equally difficult for the Americans to look at it from the Belgian point of view. Such cordial agreement as has been reached will be a credit to both peoples.

The American Government, rightly representing American sentiment, has felt strongly the necessity of making such arrangements for the funding of all these foreign debts as will maintain confidence in international financial good faith. Generosity in a matter of this kind is not the only virtue. For the sake of international transactions in the future, no government can afford to cancel debts with a gesture. One of the most effective means employed since the war for re-establishing normal conditions has been the businesslike settlement of the British debt. A great deal of credit has been given to Great Britain, quite justly, for her part in this transaction; but perhaps not quite enough credit has been given to the United States for insisting that a businesslike settlement should be made. It is not merely a question of relieving our own taxpayers. It is a question of keeping international financial relations sound and enduring.

It is this which Americans have seen clearly; but the Belgians have seen another side of the case.

Practically all the debts incurred by foreign governments during the war were for the purpose of buying supplies in America. While these nations were holding back the Central Powers, which were a menace to our rights, Americans were profiting greatly by the expenditure of these borrowed sums in this country. When, finally, we went into the war, we were ill-equipped and unready and had to depend on these foreign nations for means to make our army effective. Belgium, like France, had been in the fight from the beginning, and we profited by what she had done. In particular Belgium was a victim of our enemy's ruthlessness. As Germany officially acknowledged, Belgium was plainly wronged. At the Peace Conference President Wilson acknowledged the peculiar character of Belgium's debt to us, and Belgium's special title to consideration was acknowledged in the Peace Treaty. It is true that this Nation did not indorse Mr. Wilson's acts at Paris, and therefore it is not legally bound. Belgium, however, made concessions based on the promises to which Mr. Wilson adhered. She naturally expects, therefore, that the substance of those promises will not be denied to her. Here, then, is another side of the question of international good faith.

These two views of the debt question are not irreconcilable. It has been the business of the Belgian and American representatives in conference at Washington to reconcile them. Having done so, they must intrust their decision to the good sense of the American and Belgian peoples. It is natural that each country should exalt the virtue which it finds the easiest to exercise. It should be possible for each country to recognize that the other country is equally concerned with itself in preserving a sound basis for international relations and is not wholly selfish.

The Sentiment for Prohibition

AN experiment was recently made which tends strongly to show that those who believed in prohibition at the outset believe in it still, and that their faith in the ultimate efficacy of it has been strengthened rather than weakened by lax enforcement and a spirit more or less general of disregard of the law. Since a great deal of good has been accomplished by prohibition under bad conditions of enforcement, the argument runs, much more good will be accomplished when rigid enforcement comes —as it must come.

The history of the experiment is this:

Three years ago the "Manufacturers Record" of Baltimore sent out a questionnaire to men of prominence the country over for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the Prohibition Amendment and the enforcement law. The men who replied were, of course, divided in opinion, some for prohibition, some against it. It is a matter almost equally of course that the majority favored prohibition, but that is not the significant fact of the experiment.

Quite recently the "Manufacturers Record" sent another questionnaire, not to the complete list, but only to those who three years ago favored prohibition. They were asked if, in the light of experience, they had changed their views on prohibition and the enforcement of the laws bearing on it. The editor of the "Record" says candidly, "We had expected that in such a symposium there would be a good many letters from prohibitionists whose views might have been changed by the lawlessness of recent years." That expectation was in no sense realized. The editor was agreeably disappointed, being himself an ardent advocate of prohibition and of enforcement of the Volstead Law. He concludes from the replies received that, "despite the tremendous influence of the propaganda that is going on against prohibition, these men are more enthusiastically in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment than they were when it was first adopted."

That conclusion is fully justified by the replies received, some scores of which were printed in a recent issue of the "Manufacturers Record." Not a single man has discarded his original views and adopted others. A few—so few as to constitute an almost negligible percentage—have modified their views, but the modification has invariably been slight, having to do for the most part with the possibility of adjustments in enforcement methods.

The impressiveness of this showing is increased by the character of the men whose opinions are expressed. In the main, these men are large manufacturers, men who deal with large numbers of laborers, skilled and unskilled—such men, for instance, as Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation; John E. Edgerton, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; George M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mill Company. A considerable number are officials of large financial institutions—banks, life insurance companies, investment corporations. Several are physicians—mainly men whose medical specialty runs to the care of persons mentally deranged. Some are college presidents and professors—men whose activities run to the economic and social side of education. A few are heads of public welfare organizations. Another few are publicists.

The practical unanimity of sustained opinion in favor of prohibition on the part of a large group of men so strategically situated to observe the effect of prohibition, and whose observation posts are so distributed throughout the larger activities of community and National life, is very significant. We should be disposed to say that the symposium amounts to practical proof that there has been no drift away from prohibition, and we believe it probably indicates a more general sentiment in favor of prohibition to-day than has existed at any previous time.

It might be worth while for the "Manufacturers Record" to extend its resurvey

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the advocates of the other side of the question. Having ascertained that those who believed in prohibition three years ago still believe in it, the "Record" might well concern itself to ascertain whether or not those who three years ago opposed prohibition still solidly oppose it. It is not at all improbable that a symposium of opinions from the anti-prohibition side would show more shifts than does the symposium of the pro-prohibition side.

It is a fact hardly open to question that prohibition sentiment grows with the fact of prohibition. Many of the States that "went dry" before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted did not have a majority of prohibitionists. In many instances, State prohibition laws were enacted by a minority. But this minority always grew after State prohibition became effective, and, in most cases, it probably grew to a decided majority. This is indicated by the fact that in no single State was a prohibition law repealed after the definite swing to prohibition began with the passage of State laws in the early years of this century.

But, whether the anti-prohibition side is resurveyed or not and whether such a resurvey would show material changes or not, the "Manufacturers Record" has gone far to prove to the country that the substantial interests of America are not less in favor of prohibition to-day than they were when the Amendment was adopted.

The Louisiana Purchase

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

AN erratic professor of history in one of our Eastern colleges has recently alleged, or implied, that Thomas Jefferson was a psychopath. Not being a psychologist, I am unable to follow the divagations of the psycho-analysts, and so do not fully understand in what respect this queer college professor thinks Jefferson was abnormal. One thing is certain; if Jefferson could be recalled to life, his psycho-analysis of Professor Barnes would be far more interesting, entertaining, and practically accurate than Professor Barnes's psycho-analysis of Jefferson has so far proved to be.

However abnormal Jefferson may seem to the extremists, like Professor Barnes, who believe that what he calls "dynamic psychology" should be employed in the interpretation of historical facts, the author of the Declaration of Independence was as normally the Father of the great Northwest as Washington is the Father of His Country. Through the Louisiana Purchase, which was abnormal only in the sense that it was unprecedented and perhaps unconstitutional, Jefferson added an immense territorial empire to the boundaries of the United States. Out of it have been created, among several others, the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. Of it the Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica said fifteen years ago:

> It is generally agreed that, after the Revolution and the Civil War, the Louisiana Purchase is the greatest fact in American history. In 1904 a world's fair, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was held at St. Louis in commemoration of the cession. After one hundred years the wilderness then acquired had become the center of the power and wealth of the Union. It contained in 1903 15,000,000 inhabitants and its taxable wealth alone was four hundred times the fifteen millions [of dollars] given to Napoleon.

Photo by Holsinger

The Lewis and Clark statue at Charlottesville, Virginia

Some achievement for a psychopath!

One of the objects of "The Upper Missouri Historical Expedition," whose inspection of the territory lying between St. Paul and Glacier Park I have described in the last two issues of The Outlook, was to honor the names and memories, not only of the early French and British explorers, but of two Americans who will forever be identified with the modern development of this great Northwestern empire—Meriwether Lewis and John Frank Stevens.

Meriwether Lewis is one of the outstanding figures in what may be called the imperial development of the United States. But because of the proneness of professional historians to devote themselves to political and military movements, and often to ignore the fundamental achievements of the geographical, social, and industrial pioneers, his brief but brilliant life is too little known to the general reader. James Schouler, one of the best of the constitutional historians of the United States, dismisses in six lines the great exploring expedition led by Captain Lewis into the territory of the Louisiana Purchase, simply saying that it made some interesting discoveries and confirmed the title of the United States to all that silent region. Yet another and equally good authority says of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, "No later feat of exploration, perhaps, in any quarter of the globe has exceeded this in romantic interest."

Believing this latter statement to be true, "The Upper Missouri Historical Expedition" made it one of its functions to dedicate with appropriate ceremonies a monument to Meriwether Lewis erected in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains at the point farthest north reached by Captain Lewis in what a century and a quarter ago was a savage wild. The dignified and well-proportioned shaft stands near by and just above the line of the Great Northern Railway. It can be seen daily by the passengers rolling to and from the Pacific in luxurious transcontinental trains. A hundred years have transformed a region of suffering, privation, and sterility into a land of comfort and prosperity. President Jefferson, with the foresight of genius, determined to investigate the possibilities for future development of the vast unknown regions acquired by the Louisiana Purchase. He appointed Meriwether Lewis, a young Virginia military officer, who had been his private secretary, to lead the expedition. Captain Lewis chose as his associate Captain William Clark, a fellow-Virginian and army comrade, and with something over forty well-trained men from the Army they started from St.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

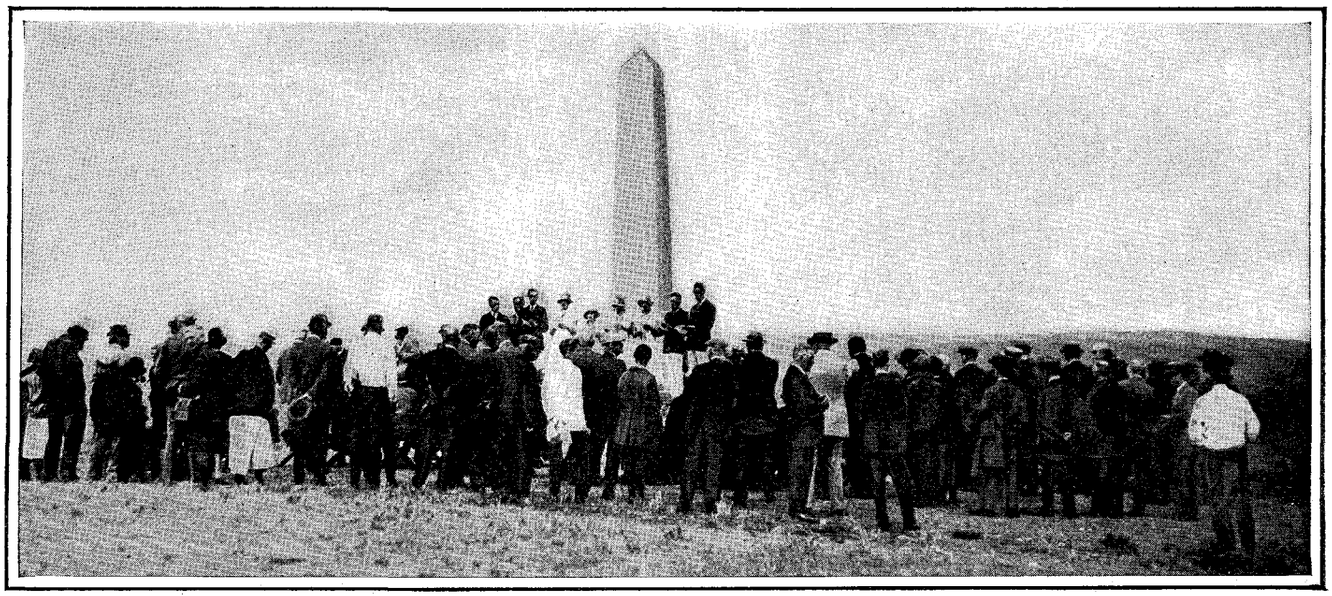
Louis in the spring of 1804 for their memorable trip of two and a half years up the Missouri, through the wilderness, and over the Rockies to the mouth of the Columbia River, the first white men to cross the continent north of Mexico. On their return in the spring of 1806 they separated for a time at a point in what is now Montana, Captain Clark going southward and Captain Lewis northward to the spot fitly named Meriwether, a few miles from the Canada line, where the monument stands. Captain Lewis was later appointed Governor of the Louisiana Territory, a position which he filled with credit; but later, at the early age of thirty-five, either was murdered or committed suicide. His companion, Clark, who became Governor of Missouri Territory, survived his leader nearly thirty years. Such is the stuff of which our forefathers were made and such is the curious thread by which the University of Virginia—established by Thomas Jefferson in Charlottesville, the birthplace of Meriwether Lewis—is bound to the rolling plains and lofty mountains of Montana.

When an unknown region has been explored and plotted and mapped, it remains for the settler and the transportation engineer to complete its development. From the time of George Stephenson, who built the first passenger and goods railway in England just one hundred years ago this coming September, to the present day the work of the transportation engineer has been not only of untold historical importance but of too often ignored romantic interest. The last act of "The Upper Missouri Historical Expedition" was to unveil and dedicate a statue to one of these transportation engineers. I wonder how many of my readers, outside of the National societies of civil, mining and metallurgical, mechanical and electrical engineers, are familiar with the name of John Frank Stevens, on whom his professional associates conferred last spring the highest honor in their power to bestow—the John Fritz Medal? Mr. Stevens was born seventy-two years ago, in Maine, but the lure of the West drew him from his native State when he was barely out of his 'teens. His engineering education was obtained in the practical college of frontier railway work as axman, rodman, instrument man, and locating engineer. He rose to be chief engineer of the Panama Canal, that great work which the seal of the Republic of Panama says was "to divide the land and unite the world." In 1917, when sixty-four years old, an age when most men are retiring from arduous activities, he became chairman of a commission of railway experts invited by the Russians to keep open and administer the Trans-Siberian Railway system during the World War and the period of disorganization following it. Six years he spent in Russia, Japan, and Manchuria, exercising, to quote the words of Ambassador Morris, "a moral influence during that period of reconstruction in the Far East, the results of which will continue to operate long after our generation has passed away."

It is singularly interesting [continues the Ambassador] to try to picture the polyglot throng which poured through his office day by day as he counseled with Chinese generals, Manchurian leaders, Japanese diplomats, civilians, and bureaucrats, Cossacks, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans of all kinds, united only in their faith in one man, who seemed to be the sole disinterested factor in that bewildering situation. It was an extraordinary service which he rendered.

But great as that service was, Mr. Stevens looks back with more satisfaction to his discovery of the Marias Pass in the Rocky Mountains in the winter of 1889, when he was thirty-five years old and an assistant engineer of the Great Northern Railway. Although the pass has an altitude of 5,200 feet, it is the lowest and best pass across the Rockies in the northern United States. President Budd, of the Great Northern Railway, describes Mr. Stevens's feat in the following concise but vivid paragraph:

On the last lap of the exploration of Marias Pass, he [Stevens] was accompanied only by a half-breed Indian, as no one else would venture into the mountains so late in the year. Carrying their packs on their backs, they had reached a point about five miles from the actual summit when his companion became exhausted and had to be left at camp, if an open fire on ground cleared of two feet of snow can be called a camp. From there he went alone through the pass and far enough to make sure he was in Pacific drainage. Alone that night at the summit, he tramped to and fro to keep from



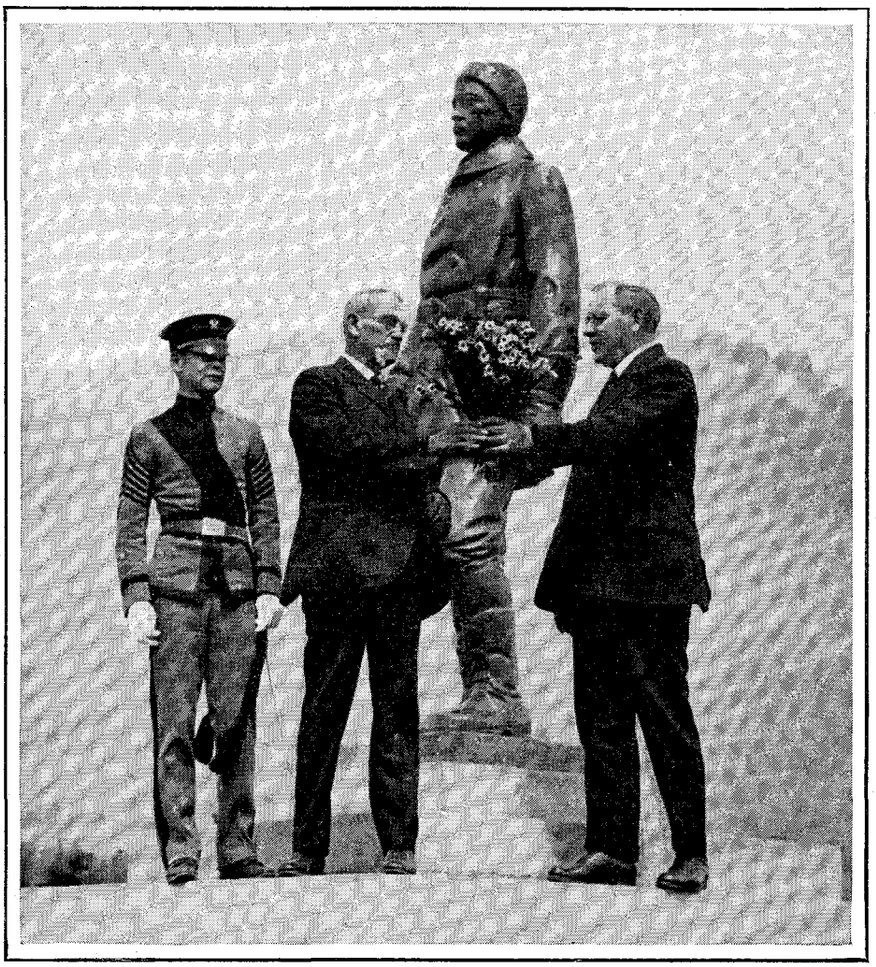
Scene at the dedication of the Lewis monument, located at Meriwether, Montana. The ceremonies were conducted by "The Upper Missouri Historical Expedition." This shaft marks the farthest point west on Captain Lewis's trip up the Marias River. Immediately in front of the monument is the double quartette singing "Land of Hope and Glory"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

freezing, and in the morning came back to his Indian, only to find the fire out and the fellow half frozen. But he got his man back to a settlement in the east foothills of the Rockies, after which he came over one hundred miles to the railroad, and thence to St. Paul, with his amazing report. At one stroke the discovery of Marias Pass shortened the proposed line to the coast by over one hundred miles, afforded far better alignment, much easier grades, and much less rise and fall. In grateful recognition of this service, the Great Northern Railway has caused an heroic bronze statue of Mr. Stevens, as he then appeared, to be executed by the sculptor Cecere. It will stand permanently where he spent that memorable night in December, 1889.

It was this statue we came to dedicate and this man we gathered to honor.

And thus, with a brief visit to Glacier Park, one of the most beautiful spots in the Rocky Mountains, what I hope I may call the first annual excursion of "The Upper Missouri Historical Expedition" was ended. At each of the ceremonies I have described a double quartette of young men and women from the staff of the Great Northern Railway sang quite delightfully some appropriate music. One of the favorites was an anthem by a gifted English composer, Sir Edward Elgar, entitled "Land of Hope and Glory." When he wrote it, the composer had Great Britain in mind. But I could not help thinking as I heard it sung in honor of Verendrye, David Thompson, the great Indian Chiefs, Meriwether Lewis, and John F. Stevens that it equally well described our own Republic —the glory of its historical and biographical traditions and the hope which these traditions inspire in its future possibilities as a great democratic empire.



Scene at the unveiling of the John F. Stevens monument at Summit, Montana, in connection with ceremonies of "The Upper Missouri Historical Expedition." Pierce Butler, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court (right), delivered the principal address on this occasion. John Frank Stevens (center) and his grandson, John F. Stevens, III

The Nebulous Japanese Menace

By FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

The second of the series of articles giving Mr. Davenport's impressions of the Institute of International Relations in the Pacific, held at Honolulu during July

HAWAII was a natural and happy place in which to hold this first international gathering in the Pacific. The islands are at the cross-roads of the great ocean. The courses of ships radiate from this center to the ports of each of the important nations. The climate is salubrious at almost any time of the year, the temperature varying not more than ten or twelve degrees at any period. The tropical verdure within the city of Honolulu, in the summer-time the long rows of poinciana trees with their glorious red blossoms, the mists playing across the hills in the form of "liquid sunshine," the over-advertised Waikiki beach but the under-advertised Waikiki moon—it would be impossible to have a more fitting and perfect physical setting for a Pacific conference.

Hawaii is a racial experiment ground. Forty per cent of the people are Japanese; while Chinese, Portuguese, and the stocks of many lands share with the native and part Hawaiians and a few whites this homeland in the center of the world's greatest ocean. The finest blending of races in the islands seems to be that of the Chinese and Hawaiians, the Chinese furnishing the qualities of solidity and seriousness which serve as a complement to the lightness of spirit and the generosity of nature of the Polynesian strain. There are few signs of racial animosity anywhere, and as a biological laboratory of peoples Hawaii ought to prove a great success. The process of Americanization goes on apace, although I heard forebodings of the results when the very prolific generation of Japanese children comes to voting citizenship. But baseball and other sports seem to be doing wonders in the way of making the Japanese boys over into real Americans.

The United States seems to be doing a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

good job of governing. Home rule is as complete as any territorial dependency could wish, although I suspect that the overlords of trade and industry keep a good watch upon the general machinery of affairs. In this they are no different from their kind in any other country, and they have to their credit a prosperous and contented population industrially as well as politically. Pineapples and sugar are the chief products.

The Pride of Japan

Our noble fleet was still in the offing during the early days of the conference, little conscious of the very unwarlike atmosphere of understanding and good will which covered the island during the session of this international gathering. I am not able to share the chagrin of those who would have kept our long-planned fleet maneuvers off the Pacific. Our neighbors in the Pacific have never had cause to fear our belligerency. Belligerency may be in the political manners, but it is not in the temperament or opinion of the American people. We have a vast natural plant of protection at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, and if the fleet had not executed its maneuvers there we should never know now whether our new ships could even get into the harbor. As a matter of fact, they cannot, except on a quiet day, and they would have to wait for another quiet day before they could go out again. Nothing is more clearly indicated than the need of the expenditure of the six millions for dredging. If we are to have a harbor there at all, it ought at least to be open to ships. Furthermore, the shacks in which live a large group of fine young Americans at the submarine base would not be accepted as adequate by the laborers on the near-by pineapple and sugar plantations.

I have even less belief in the Japanese menace than I had before I went to Honolulu, and I think the admiral who hurried along the Doheny oil tanks at Pearl Harbor must have had possession of mythical information not known to the rest of the Government nor warranted by the facts; but I am nevertheless satisfied that there are going to be great doings among the populations on the Asiatic mainland in the coming generations, and the possession of the physical arm of power to assist in the preservation of international order and the background of firmness for the traditional spirit of America in the Pacific will be a protection and not a menace to peace.

The jingoes profess to see in Japan the nation that we should arm against. There is one thing that we do not seem to understand in the United States, and that is that a country may have, like an individual, an extremely sensitive pride. That seems to be the fact about Japan. For a whole generation she has earnestly toiled for social recognition in the family of nations. The wise foreign policy of Roosevelt and Root, founded upon knowledge of the psychology of races, took account of her national sensitiveness and granted social recognition to Japan in the gentlemen's agreement which left Japan free to keep her own labor classes, of her own volition, out of America. This is the policy of Canada to-day. The Japanese Government is able to say to its own people that it was through an exercise of their own national will that Japanese labor was not permitted to migrate to America.

There is no doubt that the pride of Japan has been seriously hurt by the action of Congress on July 1, 1924. And this fact has not failed to appear in the whole jingo press of our country. But I venture to say it has not appeared that, when plans were ready on the first of July of this year in Japan for the observation of national Humiliation Day on the part of interested radical groups, all thought of it was given up when word of the Santa Barbara earthquake was flashed across the sea on June 30. Even the loose elements of Japanese society had not forgotten the gifts and aid of America in the great disaster at Tokyo and Yokohama.

Japan's Need of Friendship

The Japanese group at the Honolulu gathering were close to the Government, and they spoke plainly about what they regard as the unnecessary discriminatory slap at the Japanese race on the part of Congress last year; but both in public and in private they urged the utter inanity and futility of war from such a cause.

My belief is that the Japanese group went back to their country more firm in this opinion than when they came. There is nothing rational in war for Japan in the Pacific, and her leaders know it. At the merest suspicion of it, or of mooted imperialistic aggression on her part, she is already being encircled by the combined psychology of the white races, not only of the United States, but of Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, who in this conference showed Japan plainly that they stood shoulder to shoulder with America in the purpose to keep the great surplus of Oriental population from their shores. And as for imperialistic designs in China, Japan has already learned by bitter experience that China has now developed a means of defense of her own against aggression. The boycott, the profound set of national opinion against the Japanese "Twenty-one Demands," the absorption of the shock of attack leaving Japan weaker and more friendless than before, the constant necessity that Japan is under to procure a stream of raw materials from China, the increasing need of the near-by Chinese market as Japan becomes progressively industrialized—these have turned the edge of Japanese imperialism in the Chinese area. My belief is that Japan must be friendly with China and with the white races about the Pacific unless she is speedily to sink to the position of a second-rate Power. The Japanese menace is the menace to herself of becoming a second-rate Power, and not of seriously disturbing the serenity of the progress of the United States. That her great leaders clearly see it is one of the indelible impressions I have brought from Honolulu.

Even the bitter Korean delegation, who at the beginning saw nothing good in their conqueror, seemed convinced, as the rest of us were, that there are tides of liberalism running in Japan—radical labor liberalism, educational liberalism, political liberalism, as evidenced in the universal manhood suffrage law—which no reactionary imperialistic nationalism can in the end stand against. I have become thoroughly convinced that it is the path of international co-operation or downfall for Japan.

Main Street Manners

The thing we have to watch is our own occasional exhibition of Main Street provincialism and bad manners.

The distinguished Chinese T. Z. Koo, of whom I wrote in the last article, was traveling in North Carolina recently, on the way to make an address. The conductor on the train who looked at his ticket remarked, "Oh, you are going to Black Mountain to do the washing, are you?" The idea of a Chinese who was not a laundryman was beyond him.

While the conference was in session in Honolulu the despatches carried the news of the kidnapping in Toledo, Oregon, by white workers, of fifteen Japanese laborers in a lumber mill.

The very notable delegation at Honolulu from Japan, to which I shall presently refer, suffered personal discourtesy as they boarded the United States steamer President Wilson on her last voyage before she was turned over to the Dollar Line. Arrangements had been made by a prominent American in Tokyo to have one of the fine suites on that steamer reserved for a certain number of men in the Japanese delegation who were close to the Government, as an act of international friendship and a tribute to the good will of the Japanese Government in unofficially but powerfully supporting the conference at Hono-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lulu. What was the horror of the prominent American, who had the tickets for the suite in his possession, when he arrived at the dock with the Japanese delegation and a large company of friends, to find that a petty agent of the United States Shipping Board, on his way back to America, had taken possession of the suite and would not be moved under any circumstances. He was clothed with just enough apparent authority of the Government of the United States so that nobody seemed to wish to take the responsibility of dispossessing him. And the bookings of the steamer had to be veritably turned upside down to provide finally, after several hours' waiting, for even average accommodations for these distinguished Japanese gentlemen! Sometimes certain of our provincial citizens seem to be our own worst menace.

Some Japanese Personalities

THE dean of the Japanese group was Mr. Zumoto, the wise old man of the whole gathering. Zumoto, although a civilian, was deliberately selected by the Government of Japan to go into Siberia after the war and report upon the advisability of taking the Japanese troops entirely out of that country. Zumoto reported in favor of taking them out, and it was done.

Another man of distinction was Dr. Sawayanagi, a member of the House of Peers and the President of the National Japanese Educational Association; also Mr. Komatsu, the manager of the famous T. K. K. Steamship Company; also Dr. Takayanagi, from the Imperial University at Tokyo; also Mr. Tsurumi, a brilliant thinker and speaker, formerly counsel of the Imperial Government railways, and son-in-law of Baron Goto. Tsurumi has recently spoken before thirty of the colleges and universities of America. And the last, but by no means the least, whom I mention in a notable company of twenty representatives was Maki Vories, daughter of a wealthy and powerful feudal noble, a Bryn Mawr girl, who surrendered her title and became one of the "contented common people" in order that she might marry Merrill Vories, an American, an able architect in Japan and the founder of the large and famous Omi Mission. Maki Vories is a fully emancipated Japanese wife, whose life is spent in improving the status of Japanese women in her homeland. I can hear now her ringing voice in reply to a defender of the system of Buddhism in Japan—"No religion is fit for a great nation which fails to recognize the place and the power of womanhood." Both the Chinese and Japanese women in the gathering were admirable in every way. Two of the Chinese women were graduates of a dozen years ago of Mount Holyoke, and were delighted beyond measure when they met President Woolley upon the arrival of her steamer, and she called both of them by their first names!

Several of the Japanese leaders were less frank in open discussion than the representatives of other countries. The reason appeared to be their closeness to the Government. They were under the necessity of perhaps translating their words into action. Other delegates were under no such handicap. The Chinese particularly, who had no government to respect, could speak their minds with great freedom.

I had to go to this gathering also to learn about the masterly young Japanese, Kagawa, a graduate of Princeton and the foremost radical labor leader in his country, a high literary artist who is writing the most worth-while books in Japan, who is said to be idolized by the laboring classes, a devoted Christian to his finger-tips, a power with the population immediately following the earthquake, for the time being one of the Japanese representatives in the League of Nations at Geneva. How many in America share with me the ignominy of being previously unacquainted with his career and influence?

Human Stocks

I WAS appalled, as I listened in Honolulu, to think of the poverty-stricken kind and amount of information we have in America with respect to great movements which are now in process in areas like India, China, and Japan, where live much more than one-half of the human race. My belief is that the owners and editors of the great newspapers of the United States have taken the soul of the American people at too low a valuation; that they might profitably interest and inform the American people to a far higher degree than at present upon the issues in other lands which may make or break the future of the world.

One trouble at present is the high cost of cable rates in the Pacific Ocean even to the newspapers. I hope to see the time when the naval wireless of Japan, the naval wireless of the United States, and the Government wireless systems of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and China may supplement the private radio and cable companies, bring down the communication costs, and flood America with true international information which will give the aspirations towards international amity and good will, which have always been in the soul of America, something to feed upon.

I will close this second article with the statement of the points which were cogently made in favor of the settled conviction of the white races about the Pacific against Oriental immigration. It is not a sense of racial superiority. It is more rational than that. There are probably four hundred millions in China and sixty millions in Japan, and these populations are enormously prolific. If the white countries should take an appreciable part of their surplus to-day, to-morrow there would be the same congestion again in the Orient. It is a matter of volume. The culture and standards of living of the white races about the Pacific would soon be overwhelmed, a caste system would be established in the white countries, and no cure would result for the Oriental congestion.

Furthermore, there is a belief, not proved but assumed on a certain measure of evidence, that there is a profound biological difference between the white and yellow races which weakens both in the intermingling. This is not an assumption of racial superiority, but of natural biological separateness. It is a field for scientific study. One of the most interesting things that I heard at Honolulu was the experiment of an important former official in the Philippines. The Philippine cattle were small and valueless. The official had Government funds with which to experiment. He brought powerful stallions from Australia, Arabia, and America and undertook to improve the Philippine horses. The result was a great failure. He got horses which were small in the forward parts and large in the hips and hind legs. From Australian horses he got small horses with large heads. It was not until he imported Chinese stallions that he got good results in breeding with Philippine mares. That was a matching of strains which was biologically sound and suitable. I suppose that the reason this experiment was never written up was that Government money was inadvertently wasted in what proved to be merely a futile experiment. The inference from this experiment of course is that if, wrongly and mistakenly, you mingle populations in large numbers racially, that error, if it is an error, is hereditary and lasts forever. And so it is best to go slow. As the Canadians put it, we feel as we do about the Orientals because of their vast numbers and the biological danger involved. But we have just as strong a feeling, said they, for other reasons about certain European stocks, which become too much a burden upon our public and private charities. We are out to reduce the burden of the taxpayers. We want a strong, taxpaying stock that will quietly fit itself into our economic, social, and political fabric. None others need apply.

Camp Roosevelt, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Poems by Ann Cobb

"The Knittin'est Woman"

KNITTIN'EST woman ever I seed!
Quare how that runs around in my head?
The burying's gone like a sorry dream,
Now that I'm left alone with my dead.

Grands and greats she knitted their hose,
Seemly and stout of heel and knee.
And many's the pair our soldier lads
Battled in, over the old salt sea.

'Times, she'd take hit to bed with her
And throw out a sock in the gonesome night.
I've wakened and watched hit flickering
Back and forth in the fire-log's light.

Preacher told of her steady faith,
And orderly walking all her days.
But living together for sixty years,
A man's remembrance holds little ways.

To a Thoughtless Guest

WE gave you mountain fare,
Not reckoning the cost,
And I'm not a-meaning fodder and meat—
Hit's confidence we lost.

Friend of our friend you came,—
The proper password here,—
So we sang our ballets and told our tales
To make our friend good cheer.

No matter how we know
You mocked our ways and looks.
Naught's hidden but shall be revealed,
Is writ in the Book of Books.

Don't think us stricken deep.
You'll not be named again.
Who breaks our bread, and then breaks faith,
Is naught to mountain men.

Fall Daisies

ALL on a late October day,
When winds were blowing chill,
A marvel fell upon my sight,
A-roaming on the hill.

Three daisies, such as bloom in spring,
Were queening it around.
Goldie and white, they beautified
The bare, leaf-moldy ground.

There's humans like those daisy blooms,
Something will hold 'em back.
They'll keep alive, and working, too,
And, maybe, feel no lack.

But when their generation comes
To the drear days of fall,
They'll flare out in the ways of spring,
A wonderment to all.

I reckon that the Good Man aims
Each thing to have its say,
And do its share of blossoming
Afore it fades away.

Mother-Hunger

GIVE me the babe—she's such a mite—
Her mammy's hardly outer sight.
She'll foller, if we don't hold tight,
And be in grave-house laid.

Nigh seventeen—full growed—is Son.
God might not greet me with, "Well done!"
If I come bringing him just one,
Just one, for all I prayed.

My man is prosperous and free,
We'd raise her right; he's promised me.
Quit argufying! Can't you see
I crave the little maid?

A Funeral Sermon

FRIENDS who sit under the sound of my voice,
There's a time to weep, and a time to rejoice.

Which would our brother call to-day,
If he slipped from the grave-house thar, away?

"Time to rejoice," I can hear him shout,
"Sleep is a boon, if you're wearied out.
A long time traveling here below!
Ninety years ere the call to go."

Why should we weep for the blessed dead,
Bruising the sod with our mourner's tread?

Naught but our lonelie soul's demand
For the feel of another lonelie hand.

Friends who sit under the sound of my voice,
Our brother has found peace. Rejoice!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Professionalism in Sports

By James A. Ten Eyck

The professional coach of amateur crews for twenty years at Syracuse University offers some arguments and asks some questions

IN approaching this subject, on which I have strong and deep-set convictions, I feel hampered by what must seem the personal side. In reality, it is not personal feeling, but professional loyalty, which is the main issue, and this I find difficult to put into adequate form. Just why there should be so much hue and cry about the "professional coach" I cannot see.

Our critics are many, and among them are some of the professors in our colleges who would "regulate" athletics, and by this they usually mean amateurize them completely, from the instructor's end of the game. As I understand it, they would advise doing away with the paid coaches, and let the athletes play the games uninstructed, or tutored by some one who has the time to do it. Let it be added that often this person has nothing but time to give.

The thing I cannot understand is why a stigma should be attached to the professional coach who has spent a lifetime learning his work any more than there is dishonor attached to the teaching of English and algebra or to the professions of law and medicine. Oh, I know the analogy isn't thoroughgoing, but there is an analogy just the same. In the days of Greek supremacy the well-trained athlete was the typical citizen—well trained in mind and body, for proficiency in one does not come any more sanely or surely without capable instruction or supervision than in the other. A man who has given the best there is in him to master a phase of human activity, even though that phase be a small one, is surely entitled to proper remuneration, for if he is at all efficient it must take all his time.

I wonder if it has ever occurred to some of our critics that we professionals are not entitled to a keenness of delight in our achievements, which surely is a perfectly legitimate emotion and no less important and consequential to us than is the delight any craftsman feels in turning out a good product. It isn't merely the commercial side that lures us, any more than it is the purely commercial advantage that spurs the novelist to put his best effort into the story he wrests from life itself, or that tempts the artist to transcribe to the canvas the picture which has been born amid his dreams and grows into reality for us to admire. The lawyer who pleads before the jury has some good in mind besides his fees, and the doctor who is purely mercenary is not the one you call when your child is stricken. Maybe you think I am claiming for the "pro" more than is his due. There may be some shysters among sportsmen, as well as among lawyers, but there are a lot of artists among professional sportsmen who love their work and whose minds and hands have more to occupy them than simply signing a payroll.

James A. Ten Eyck

"A workman is worthy of his hire" is trite but true; and a man who gives his best to his work is entitled to a little bit of something more, isn't he?

No achievement in my rowing career gave me more pleasure than my son's performance at the oars; and could there be any charge of commercialism in an achievement which took years of time and considerable expense with no financial gain involved?

To deal with the boys in the boat takes as fine an art as to deal with the mechanics of the craft and its propulsion, and I say that the management and training of a group of young fellows require something besides mere mechanics of the game.

Does any one imagine that the coach who spends four or five hours with his men each day is through when that four or five hours is over? At Poughkeepsie, in fact, during the entire rowing season I am always on the job. Just let me sketch a day's work during intensive training. Up at 6:30; meet the boys at 7 for a walk and to run; breakfast for them (I usually don't eat any); take the nine-o'clock car for the lake; row from three to ten miles; return to lunch at 1:30; back to the lake at 2:30 or 3; row again; home any time from 7:30 to 9 P.M.

There isn't a minute during intensive training when there isn't some problem on the coach's mind: boats and equipment, the thousands of details about helpers and supplies, menus to make out and supervise. Then there is always a sword of Damocles—two of them, in fact—in the form of motor-boat trouble and ineligibility of students.

This is all in the day's work; but it is a part of the day's work that nobody on the outside ever can, has, or will appreciate or understand. Believe me, this is no complaint. I like it, except the swords, but "it weareth the Christian down."

This "win at any cost" stuff isn't any truer of professional than of amateur participants. It isn't true or false of any class or classification; it may be of individuals. There are always men in sports who aren't good sportsmen. A good sportsman is in a sport to do his best for the game. Of course, he wants to win, but he does his best, win, lose, or draw.

Often boys show their real selves to their physical trainer in a more intimate and personal way than they can do before their intellectual trainer in the classroom. I say it with all respect to the scholastic training and its primary preeminence, but I take no backwash from anybody when I say that the ability to "row one's self out" (I speak of rowing because I know the sport; you can substitute almost any college sport) gives to the boy a more intimate and practical knowledge and appraisal of his own particular limitations and powers than a dozen years of methods in English or a score of courses in the appreciation of the drama.

I am not coming to an issue with the college work proper. I always say to my fellows: "You're here for an education;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

get that first of all." I know the handicapped one suffers from the lack of it. Therefore I value it even more highly than some of those who possess it. What I am asking is that our critics will try to get our point of view. You say: "Why all this discussion? We grant sports and the training for them. An amateur can and does do all you say." Yes, he does in some cases, but so does the professional; then why knock him?

There is another phase of "professionalism" which crops up occasionally, and which has given rise to certain legislation. I refer to the ruling which debars a college man from participating in his favorite sport as a means of gaining some money to help him through school the next year. For my part, I can't see any reason why a boy who can play baseball should be forced to take a summer job as a ribbon clerk at ten or twelve "bucks" per week, when, if he were allowed to play ball, he might almost name his own figure for his summer's work and come back to college in the fall with a roll from which he could peel off the price of his board and tuition and a movie once in a while on the side. Besides, this too rigid ruling has a tendency to make college boys lie about their summer activities, which may have been spent in distant places playing ball under assumed names. To be sure, the recent years have done much to improve college sports. The time has gone by forever when one college coach can hail another with the greeting, "How are you? Hear you've got the highest-paid team in the league," and when the above-mentioned mentor in reprimanding a player would fine him part of his pay. Those days belong in the discard along with tallow dips and wood-burning locomotives.

But even yet there are too many rules. They defeat their own ends who make them. If men are left alone to be honest, the majority of them will be. Put stripes on a man and chuck him behind the bars, and he'll steal your diamonds when he gets out.

Rotarians and Roses

By George Marvin

Portland, Oregon, Says It in Flowers

PORTLAND is just like lots of other cities in the United States. Freely it admits the likeness. Same streets, same buildings, same troublesome traffic, same parking perplexity, same pride in smoke issuing from chimneys, same bulbous garlands of lights on main thoroughfares, same bobbed hair, same department-store restaurants camouflaged as pharmacies, same "removal sales" of garments priced at two or three cents less than the next dollar, same white stripes and peremptory commands painted on the asphalt, same radios braying jazz out of open doorways, same "Andantino by Lemaire" soulfully agonized by hotel orchestras, same unmistakable unemployed in same unventilated lobbies, same "Mister Jones, Mister Brown, Mister Robinsin" publicity-paged through self-conscious dining-rooms, same lingo of language, same topic on news-stands, same three-ring circus expression of municipal Americanism.

And yet Portland is not quite the same. The difference you will not catch on Broadway or Washington Street. Get outside. Cross the Willamette River (pronounced locally "Will-*lamb-it*") by one of the three inadequate bridges to Irvington or Mount Tabor or *en route* to the Columbia Highway; climb the fir-clad slopes of Portland Heights—get out in any direction or way you like—and then look back and think back. Then you will "get" the City of Roses.

For roses actually express Portland better, more truly, than any other symbol can or could. In June each year the city "stages"—as journalese hath it—a Rose Festival. The epidemic of carnivals, festivals, celebrations, and old-home weeks that is sweeping the country finds thus in the chief city of Oregon its local expression. Portland says it in roses, and says it very well. It seems at first a freak of latitude, in a rugged land of fir and spruce and ascetic snow-topped peaks, to find a country almost literally carpeted with roses—roses, roses everywhere, pink and yellow and white and, most of all, deep, passionate red. Crimson ramblers in festoons climb up the telegraph poles and the trunks of trees, invading the lower branches; borders of roses take the place of hedges down long streets of smooth-shaven lawns; a double row of them marks the beginning of the Columbia Highway where it sweeps away out of the suburbs for the river. Roses fill the windows of hotels and shops in the city so that you cannot tell in which places they may be for sale. In the country they grow wild in the fields, lifting up their fragrant blooms of gentle fire to irradiate the somber, German-opera backgrounds of deep evergreen forests, the fields of wind-billowed grain, and the battalions of orchards marching bravely to surrender.

And Portland, "sold" on roses, *gives them away*. Actually. On the corners of all the principal streets during the four days of the Rose Festival gay white-painted filling-stations stood. No white-coated operators selling oil in them. But the white-gowned and smiling ladies of Portland in their hundreds giving away roses all through long June mornings, and giving their time as freely. What a lot of money might have been made in Seattle with all those fresh, dewy roses! What a "realizable" commodity! Shades of salesmanship! What a potential turnover! From those happy, vine-beclambered booths went up an inarticulate orison that, if it were to come back in memorable words, might say:

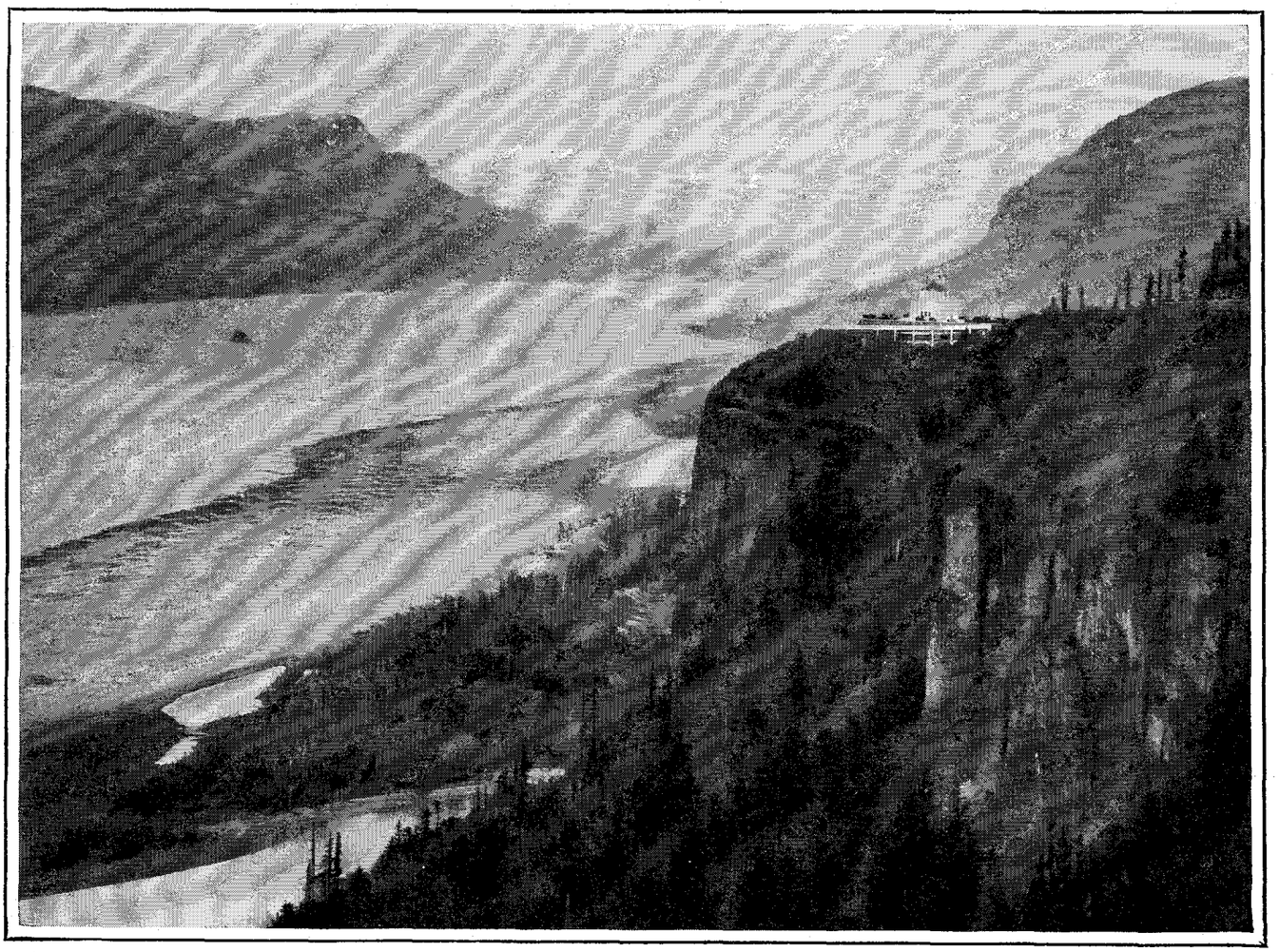
> What we saved and sold we lost;
> What we gave we have.

But Portland must not be laden with more sentiment than goes with its healthy, husky civic life. Otto Mielke, the President of the Rose Festival, Incorporated, addressing a luncheon of the local Advertising Club, pointed out that the rose and the annual festival gardened about it gave the city about a million dollars' worth of free advertising. And, to emphasize his practical point, he told the story of a Portland member of the A. E. F. billeted in a small town in the east of France, whose kindly old Belfontaine landlady kept a fresh rose in a vase on his table day after day. In thanking her for it, he said that he came from an American city that loved the rose; where school-children planted roses and workers came home at evening to water and weed their rose-gardens.

"Ah, oui, monsieur," she said. *"Je le connais bien. C'est Portélande, n'est ce pas?"*

And, running to her humble archives, she dragged forth a much-thumbed bound volume of French weeklies, in which she pointed out photographs of Portland, its roses and the Festival.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Vista House, at Crown Point, on the Columbia River Highway; in the distance, the Gorge of the Columbia, Oregon

The President of the Advertising Club was entirely right about the commercial value of the city's annual Festival, but, as he explained, the advertising that it brought was not easy to compute; it was of the intangible, indirect variety that came back like bread upon the waters. And the less imaginative of the advertising fraternity, as well as the majority of the folks whose wares or advantages make the subject-matter of the advertising, want tangible results—the kind they can see on invoices or balance-sheets or stubs, the kind they can feel with their hands or scent with the keen-nostriled nose of commissions. And so, when in the leaner years of war readjustment, the returns of a tangible or intangible kind from the Festival seemed small, the promoters proposed to abandon it—too much investment of time and money in proportion to benefits obtained.

Immediately when that proposal was made and for weeks afterwards the offices of the Committee and the editorial offices of the Portland newspapers were deluged by letters from individuals of all kinds—men and women, business and professional people, lumbermen and farmers, grown people and children who grew and loved roses. And that experience proved once for all that, even if the rose and its annual fête be not altogether a faithful reflex of its promoters, it is a faithful index of the people of Portland. The rose is close to their hearts, even if it be not part and parcel of the city's business brains.

Portland is unlike Los Angeles in this respect: you don't have in Oregon everything terrestrial every day in the year, all the years round. Oregonians have something to look forward to besides "more," something to look back upon besides "less." Seasons change a little the varying beauties of their northern neighborhood as changing moods irradiate and shadow and make more adorable the face of a beautiful woman. Anticipations and realizations succeed one another in Oregon. The roses come and go.

During the week of the Rose Festival, from June 15 to 20, the whole community went in for it, gave itself up to it, in ways unmistakably beyond promotion. Every evening in the Multnomah Stadium the pageant of "Rosaria," written by Miss Doris Smith, a Portland girl, told heroically the history of the rose, traced as the symbol of love and beauty through the ages of mankind. Five thousand citizens of Portland took part in this pageant: the principals, the dancers, the orchestra, and the trained chorus of 2,000 voices, with all the unseen and unheard helpers "who also served." With the exception of the orchestra leader and Charles W. Cadman, who reaped the legitimate pecuniary reward of his printed choral music, *not one of the participants received one penny of compensation.* In many other respects it was a festival of giving typified by the rose. "We are not asking for your money," said the president of one of the commercial clubs at a festival luncheon that filled the Crystal Room of the new Benson Hotel; "we are only asking for your interest. Give us your interest."

And the "Lumberjack Band," in overalls and boots and red hats, made up of honest-to-goodness-and-badness lumbermen from the mills and camps, who freely gave their musical (*sic*) services during the Festival, cut loose with a terrific rendering of "Who Takes Care of the Care-Taker's Daughter?" that drowned out the applause.

"Don't be a clod," says the unusually handsome editor of the "Morning Journal" over the telephone to his friend, the unusually conscientious manager of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

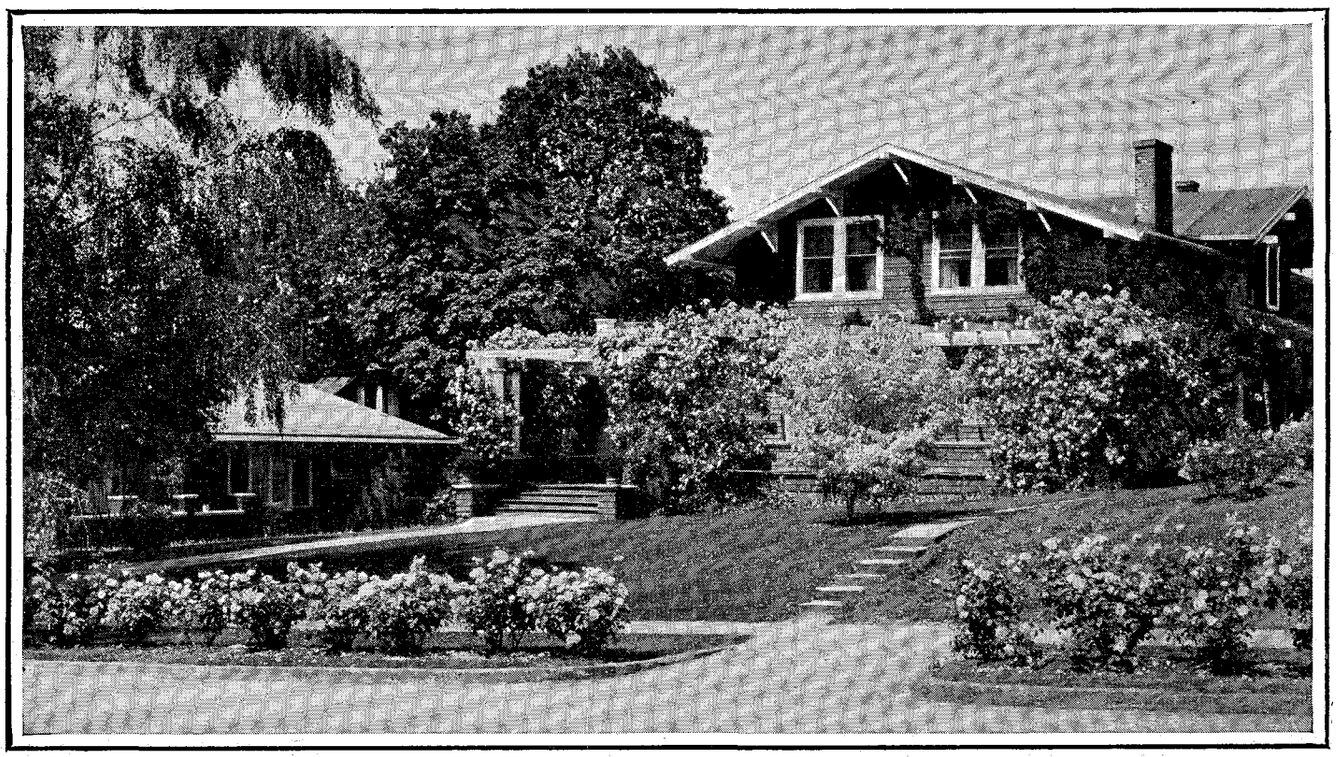
the Chamber of Commerce. "Don't be a clod. Get out and whiff the flowers and be glad. Experience the feeling of transition from the clod to the spirit that I have just undergone."

Half the spare land in the city and its wide suburbs is given to flowers, commercially an unproductive crop. Where other communities grow vegetables the Portlanders grow roses; the color and the perfume are literally ingredients in their citizenship. Individually this quality is apparent; it is more impressive in the mob psychology of this locality of the Northwest. In the very center of the city are two long umbrageous esplanades of exceedingly valuable real estate called the "Plaza Blocks" and the "Park Blocks." In the evenings they have the extraordinary appearance and the feeling of Latin communities—of the Spanish or West Indian or South American plazas where the peoples of less nervous civilizations take their evening ease. Thousands of benches, and every seat filled. Thousands of folks walking up and down, singly, arm in arm by twos, or in friendly groups. "What are they all waiting for?" is the commercial traveler's invariable question. In Seattle or Los Angeles such crowds could be convened only by a spectacle, a parade, popular music. In Portland it is only that much profaned and journalistically abused "human interest" which brings people out in the evenings to talk and take the air and entertain themselves with the unending amusement of contemplating one another. In the sense of white or red lights, Portland has no night life. The invertebrate species of lounge lizards and jazz sheiks or houri, the male about as deadly as the female, multiply not in the land. When the work is done, Portland goes home or gets outdoors. Lovers of dancing and appreciating food, they do not spoil good dining and good dancing by mixing them indigestibly together. Salmon rivers and trout streams flow near by, making their own music, and you can take salmon trout in tidal waters all the year round. Forests of fir and spruce beleaguer the city round about, inviting invaders to camp in them. Golf on eleven populous courses interferes with business a good deal, and so does the Columbia Highway and its tributary system of roads which vein and artery a landscape that keeps you involuntarily taking daily dozens of deep breaths. To know Portland you must go outdoors, and stay outdoors.

Oh, yes, the usual jargon about building permits, and bank deposits, postal receipts, churches, and telephones, schools, and hospitals. Portland can speak fluently the local *patois* of the Chamber of Commerce language. Its nigh unto half a million people make money and spend it in a municipal area of 66 square miles paved with 660 miles of concrete and asphalt street. In its 270 hotels it can put up on occasion about 25,000 visiting firemen without hardship. One of its greatest distinctions is its survival as a seaport outside the "second largest in the United States" class. Portland has a lot to brag about, but it has not yet abandoned hope for the rest of the country. In its museums it still preserves some examples of the lost art of listening. Portland is not forever trying to put something over. If it's any good, they impliedly say: If anything we have, or anything we are or try to be, is any good, you can't keep it down. Think it over and approve if it merits approbation.

In many ways Portland grows—but the point is that *it grows*. Lots of other places may be as good or better to do business in; it is doubtful if many places are as satisfactory to live in. In ten years its population has grown fifty per cent. During the last five years its foreign commerce increased 196 per cent. The significant thing is that last year four thousand residences were built in Portland. The people of this Northwestern city do not construct their homes out of brick or stone or plaster or the building material that grows in its green millions of tapering feet upon their mountains; they make them of themselves. And in the flower gardens that go with their definition of what a home ought to be they cultivate their roses. Voltaire prophetically had such a community in mind when he wrote: *"Il faut cultiver son jardin."*

This is why, in these woodlands where cities grow, Rotarians sponsor the rose and roses redeem the Rotarians. Roses don't boom, or boost, or "develop." Watered by rain and nourished by unbreathed air, out of the soil and into the sunlight, *they grow*.



"Homes" in the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest are built by carpenters and sold by real estate agents. Among them, however, are many homes indeed. This is an example of the Oregonian domicile

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What Ails Prohibition?

By SAMUEL WILSON

How did the saloons get restocked? What gave the bootleggers their start? Where have the leaks been in the prohibition dike?

THE Federal Government has for the first time since the enactment of the Volstead Law shown marked signs of an energetic and intelligent enforcement policy. All signs point to the determination of President Coolidge to hew to the line in the elimination of politics, inefficiency, and graft.

The reorganization of the enforcement service has been described in the columns of The Outlook. In brief, the three arms of the enforcement service—the Prohibition Unit, Coast Guard, and the Customs Service—have been placed under the control of General Lincoln C. Andrews.

Already Rum Row has been broken up. There is every hope that if similar energy is shown in preventing improper withdrawals of industrial alcohol and in maintaining strict surveillance for breweries that the major source of illicit liquor supply will be rapidly dried up.

The public cannot intelligently comprehend the Herculean task before the Government unless it understands the past history of prohibition enforcement. In this article I will present the background of the enforcement problem which General Andrews has been asked to solve.

Prohibition's Good Start

IN all reports of inebriety, alcohol-inspired crime, juvenile delinquency, and moral welfare as associated with the question of National prohibition it is a remarkable fact that the first year of National prohibition, 1920, stands out as the red-letter year, with a gradual change for the worse in subsequent years.

For every effect there is a cause or a combination of causes, and it is proper to inquire why there were better law-enforcement conditions before the Federal machinery for enforcement began to function than there have been in subsequent years.

The writer has for years been in close touch with conditions in New Jersey, which has been widely proclaimed as the wettest State in the Union, and will draw largely from that State for illustrations in this paper; and in proof of the more favorable conditions in the year 1920 ventures to quote from a survey made in New Jersey after six months of war-time prohibition and three months under the Eighteenth Amendment.

In Essex County, which includes the city of Newark, comparing January, February, and March, 1920, with the same period in 1919, the jail population had fallen from 1,019 to 609; assault cases, from 103 to 63; disorderly conduct, from 172 to 39; and drunkenness, from 53 to 8. The jail warden reported that 88 cells reserved for drunks and like minor offenders—always overflowing in 1919—had only 15 occupants. During the same period cases of drunkenness in the police courts fell from 226 to 88. At the end of the year 1920 the jail physician in his annual report made the following comment: "Alcoholic cases but 25, in comparison to several hundred treated in previous years."

The survey showed like conditions to obtain all over the State. For instance, in Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, and Somerset Counties the jails were empty; Cumberland County had only two prisoners; in Mercer County, covering the city of Trenton, the workhouse was closed and the jail had few inmates. In Camden County the prosecutor reported the workhouse closed, and at the spring term of the grand jury the docket was clear, an unknown condition since Camden was a small town. His comment was: "This is due to one thing—prohibition. There is not the least question about it."

In Bergen County a handsome new jail was about tenantless, and the jailer suggested that it be rented to relieve the scarcity of tenements.

In Passaic County, which includes the city of Paterson, the freeholders canceled plans for building a new jail upon representation of the sheriff that, "since prohibition, the old jail was plenty big enough."

In New York City Bird S. Coler, the Commissioner of Charities, reported few vagrants; lodging-houses practically out of business; enormous decrease in destitute families; fewer children committed to institutions; and appropriations for the department reduced two million dollars. The Commissioner gave credit to prohibition for these wonderful changes. Like reports came from the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; the Salvation Army; Associated Charities, Boston; Boston Provident Association; the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and eleemosynary institutions everywhere.

Prohibition undoubtedly was responsible for these wonderful moral and social benefits.

An outstanding fact usually overlooked is this: Beginning with the advent of war-time prohibition, July 1, 1919, every wholesale liquor dealer went out of business because he could not get a license, and saloons went dry because there were no legitimate sources of liquor supply, and as yet no organized illegitimate sources of supply.

Then came the reaction; and the reason therefor is a shameful one.

A Joker in the Regulations

IN New Jersey the Prohibition Unit did not begin to function until May, 1920; but in the meantime the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, Charles V. Duffy, had issued a very large number of permits to sell liquor at wholesale, which number increased under the Prohibition Unit to 225 in New Jersey and nearly 4,000 in the Nation. Personal investigation of the New Jersey list showed practically all of them to be "undesirable citizens," such as saloon-keepers, professional gamblers, toughs, and gunmen. Anybody or everybody who could furnish a bond could get a permit. In the city of Newark there was a "Rum Row" of wholesale bootleggers concentrated about Halsey Street and Branford Place, with a "Whisky Curb" in the open street, where scores of men were engaged and an unchecked traffic was conducted in whisky warehouse certificates and liquor withdrawal permits.

By such means the thirsty saloons were restocked and vast quantities of liquor were stored for release in days of drought; and the movement was started that has grown into the powerful and rich syndicates of protected rum-runners and bootleggers.

There was not a word of authority in law for the Prohibition Unit or the Internal Revenue Bureau to issue those permits to wholesale liquor dealers.

The only authority granted by the National Prohibition Law is for manufacturers and wholesale druggists to be issued permits to sell liquors at wholesale to other permit-holders; and only three of the 225 New Jersey permits were lawful.

The outcome was a protest addressed to John F. Kramer, Federal Commis-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sioner of Prohibition, made by the writer, and broadcast as front-page matter throughout the Nation, dated July 28, 1920, which later resulted in a ruling by Attorney-General Mitchell Palmer that the protester's contention was right, and ordering the cancellation of these thousands of irregular permits. But the mischief had been done; the saloons had been restocked, and big caches of liquor were available for future stock.

Nobody up to date has explained how this wet "joker" got into the regulations of the Prohibition Unit, but it was as crooked a piece of chicanery as ever was perpetrated, and one naturally wonders whether the fellow or band of conspirators who slipped it over may yet be in the employ of the Internal Revenue Bureau, evolving other "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" to subvert the Constitution and laws of our country.

Another mischievous condition in these "wholesale" permits was that they were inter-State in character, and a California permit might be honored in New Jersey; and one wholesaler might sell to another, and he to a third, and so on *ad infinitum*, until no inspector could follow the trail.

Forgery of Permits Made Easy

In the same exposure a demand was made for a more businesslike class of blank withdrawal permits. Those in use were crude in the extreme and easily counterfeited, printed on cheap paper without watermarks, consecutive numbers, or other checks. The New Jersey Director of Prohibition showed to me a bunch of such withdrawal "permits," all of which had been filled, calling for thousands of cases of liquor valued, as he estimated, at $20,000, and remarked, "Every one of these is a counterfeit." What would be thought of a banker who issued drafts signed, as these valuable documents were, with a rubber stamp, without any safeguards for identification or for protection against forgery or counterfeiting? Yet that is the sloppy way that the Internal Revenue Bureau for the first two years mismanaged the Prohibition Enforcement Law; and we have not yet heard of any discharges or criminal prosecutions arising from such irregularities.

Stills Unchecked and Untaxed

These leaks were finally plugged; and the next weak place in the dike was the unchecked manufacture, sale, and installation of stills for use in private homes, cellars, and sheds, resulting in an era of "moonshine" whisky with incidental explosions and poisonings. Stills were sold in stores in New Jersey cities as openly as were teakettles or dishpans. When the attention of the Prohibition Unit was called to Section 18 of the Volstead Law, prohibiting such traffic, the reply was: "We must have evidence that these stills are made, sold, or installed for the purpose of making intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes before we can confiscate them."

Examination of "Treasury Decisions, Internal Revenue Bureau," revealed a wealth of authority whereby that Department could control this illicit traffic that had passed into innocuous desuetude. For instance, Section 3244 of the Revised Statutes requires manufacturers of stills to pay $50 tax for engaging in the business, and a special tax was assessable for each still or worm made by them for distilling purposes. These statutes antedate the Prohibition Law, and applied to all stills, regardless of the use for which they are intended.

Section 3265 of Revised Statutes provides:

> Any person who manufactures any still, boiler, or other vessel to be used for the purpose of distilling, shall, before the same is removed from the place of manufacture, notify in writing the collector of the district in which such still, boiler, or other vessel is to be used or set up, by whom it is to be used, its capacity, and the time when the same is to be removed from the place of manufacture; and no such still, boiler, or other vessel shall be set up without the permit in writing of the said collector for that purpose; and any person who sets up any such still, boiler, or other vessel without first obtaining a permit from the said collector of the district in which such still, boiler, or other vessel is intended to be used, or who fails to give such notice, shall pay in either case the sum of $500, and shall forfeit the distilling apparatus thus removed or set up in violation of law.

These statutes were explained and amplified in regulations T. D. 2993, March 22, 1920; and T. D. 3068, September 4, 1920; and made so plain as to give no excuse for inaction even to a novice; yet no attempt was made in New Jersey to assess taxes or assess and collect penalties, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars in that State alone.

Of course manufacturers, dealers, and moonshiners interpreted this do-nothing policy as immunity, with the consequent harvest of contempt for law.

A remonstrance made to Commissioner of Internal Revenue David H. Blair was ignored; a later appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, July 12, 1922, brought an answer from Commissioner Blair that instructions to act had been given to the two collectors in New Jersey. Another year intervened, with no action whatever to levy taxes and assessments, whereupon, on September 5, 1923, a letter was written to President Coolidge reciting the facts and inclosing copies of correspondence, closing with this suggestion:

> The Department is exceedingly punctilious in exacting "even to the uttermost farthing" all assessments for income tax; and the people have a right to know why these criminals—most of them aliens—who are, in New Jersey alone, owing millions of dollars to the Government, are permitted to go untaxed and unpenalized.

Within a few weeks after this letter reached the President the lethargic Commissioner "got busy," and Collector Ferguson, who was eager to do his duty, rounded up several hundred stills in the Fifth New Jersey District and levied assessments and penalties amounting to many thousands of dollars—and stills disappeared from New Jersey's shops.

The public have a right to know why it was left for an unofficial citizen to agitate to have so manifest a duty done.

Make Bootleggers Pay for Prohibition Enforcement

Another matter covered by the same correspondence was that of taxing and penalizing manufacturers and dealers in liquor. For instance, to quote from the letter to the President: "There is a tax of $6.40 on every gallon of distilled liquor, and of $6 on every barrel of beer, with heavy penalties, ranging from $500 to $1,000, for their manufacture and sale contrary to law. There have been hundreds of convictions and tens of thousands of gallons of illicit liquors confiscated and destroyed in New Jersey, yet one searches the reports of the Internal Revenue Bureau in vain for evidence of any assessments or collection of taxes or penalties from any bootleggers, moonshiners, or brewers."

The initiative in such proceedings is with the Prohibition Commissioner, but in collaboration with Collectors of Internal Revenue. The letter to the President broke the deadlock, and hearings are being held occasionally in the Fifth New Jersey District, with office in Newark; but in the Camden office, up to this writing, nothing has been done, and one wonders if like lethargy applies in New York, Pennsylvania, and other big rum centers where vigorous action could compel these criminals to disgorge millions of their ill-gotten gains, exceeding in amount the entire cost of operating the Prohibition Unit.

To illustrate the possibility of thus making lawbreakers instead of taxpayers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pay the expenses of prohibition enforcement, I quote figures from a report of Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, that in the first three years of prohibition enforcement his Department seized 400,000 stills and 39,000,000 gallons of liquor.

Taking these figures as a basis for possible revenue, were the taxes and penalties to be promptly assessed, the resulting revenue approximately would be as follows:

FROM STILLS	
Taxes $40 each (Sec. 3244, Revised Statutes)	$16,000,000
Removed by maker without notice to Collector (Sec. 3265, Revised Statutes, penalty $500)	200,000,000
Set up without permit (Sec. 3265, Revised Statutes, penalty $500)	200,000,000
Distillers, one to every 4 stills, $1,000 penalty	100,000,000
	$516,000,000
FROM LIQUOR	
39,000,000 gallons, estimated to be 19,500,000 gallons spirits at $6.40	$241,820,000
550,000 barrels beer at $6	3,300,000
	$245,120,000
	516,000,000
Total revenue	$761,120,000

The law provides for doubling the amounts in certain cases, which would greatly enhance the above figures, and adding the figures for the years 1923 and 1924 would point to a possible billion and a half dollars in collections from lawbreakers.

Though a large proportion of the cases might not be fertile, there can be no question that these figures point to a gold mine of revenue, to say nothing of the deterrent effect upon law violations of prompt and vigorous action.

The Biggest Leak in the Prohibition Dike

ANOTHER vast leak in the administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been due to the almost unchecked release of industrial alcohol, which has become the main source of supply for contraband liquor. Basic permits for withdrawals of specially denatured alcohol have increased from 1,761 in 1921 to 6,621 in 1924, not because of any legitimate increase in the production of perfumery, lotions, barbers' supplies, and toilet preparations, but because it is so easy to get basic permits and withdrawal permits, and then to redistill the alcohol that has been denatured by non-poisonous formulæ. It is interesting also to note the enormous increase in the use of denatured alcohol, as indicated by Government records. In the year 1914, before the war, the total consumption was 17,811,078 proof gallons, which increased in 1917 to 93,762,422 proof gallons because of the demand for munitions. In 1924 the consumption was 121,576,196 proof gallons.

In reference to the foregoing statement regarding the unlawful granting of some 4,000 basic permits to sell liquor at wholesale, which were canceled after exposure, it is an interesting circumstance that prior to that exposure regulations required that each Director of Prohibition should keep a current card index of all permittees, and specified, "This file shall be open to the public for inspection at any reasonable hour."

Dark Secrecy and Star Chamber Hearings

IMMEDIATELY after the public remonstrance because of unlawful issuance of wholesale permits strict orders were issued not to give the public access to this file, and employees were ordered to withhold all such information from the press and public. It required two months of correspondence and an appeal to Washington to obtain a list of the six brewers in New Jersey who hold permits.

The New Jersey Non-Beverage Liquor Act requires the registration of all Government permit holders at the office of the county clerk, but the public have no possible method of checking up such registration, and Good Government Clubs, Law Enforcement Leagues, Citizens' Committees, or the Anti-Saloon League, who wish to co-operate with the Government in securing reverence for law, when they have asked the Prohibition Unit for information as to permit holders, have been practically told, "It is none of your business," and the "Regulations" providing for such secrecy bear the signatures of R. A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, and D. H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Approved, A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dense, dark secrecy has enveloped all proceedings for the revocation of permits or the hearings for assessments of taxes and penalties, by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau; and like mystery has overshadowed the results of all such star chamber proceedings. The press and the public can sit in as spectators in all court proceedings, but proceedings for revocations and assessments, with their wide latitude for favoritism and worse, have been a sealed book to all but the favored insiders of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Why?

There is a trite saying that letting the light into a rat-hole spoils it for rat purposes; and it is inconceivable that honest administrators of the affairs of the public should debar their employer, the public, from any knowledge of their doings and decisions.

Brewers Protected in Lawlessness

FINALLY, the negligence of the Internal Revenue Bureau in not collecting taxes and adequately inspecting breweries has been largely responsible for the great amount of intoxicating beer that has flooded the bootleg markets, especially in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Under the license régime deputies of the Internal Revenue Bureau have had under their personal control every gallon of manufactured beer in every brewery, and have held the key that has released the beer in the tanks, enabling it to flow into the bottling plants. Not a gallon of beer can legitimately leave the brewery until it has been released after the payment of taxes.

The Prohibition Law in no sense relieved the Revenue Bureau of this responsibility; and a tax of $1 per barrel was collectable on dealcoholized malt beverages. The tax of $6 a barrel on intoxicating beer remained unchanged.

Nevertheless the inspection and surveillance of breweries ceased, and the Bureau generously left it to the brewers to make their own tax returns and remittances. With honest men this might be safe, but enormous quantities of high-power beer got away from some breweries tax free because of this courtesy to the brewers and official indifference to duty.

It might be well to explain that in the process of making "near beer" it is first fermented to an alcoholic potency much above the lawful limit, and later is dealcoholized.

The law permits the sale and transportation of this strong beer for the purpose of dealcoholizing, and, taking advantage of this privilege, which I believe to be unconstitutional, many brewers have, with immense profits, emptied the contents of their vats into the channels of bootleg trade; and the Internal Revenue Bureau made very ineffective efforts to inspect or to assess and collect the $6 a barrel tax due to the Government.

The Bureau is vigilant in collection of revenues due from tobacco, oleomargarine, automobiles, theaters, and chewing-gum, and as for income tax, the pursuers keep on the trail until the uttermost farthing is exacted; and the public has a right to know why there has been such laxity or, in reality, contemptuous indifference in the collection of revenues due from makers of and dealers in intoxicating liquors.

Now that the Prohibition Unit, the Coast Guard, and the Customs Service are all under a single head, there will be less reason for negligence in the collec-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion of taxes and for lack of co-operation in the various services which must work together if prohibition is to have genuine enforcement. The facts on record are adequate proof of the need for just such a reorganization as the President has authorized. If the tax provisions of the revenue law are applied, prohibition can be made to pay for its own enforcement. There seems to be no reason, in law or justice, why a bootlegger should not be made to pay for his own conviction.

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

The Mormon Chief[1]

A Review by WOODBRIDGE RILEY

A MORMON enthusiast once described Brigham Young as "a Vermont Pericles, an American Cromwell, a Western Columbus." This is absurd. One can hardly imagine Pericles being responsible for such architectural atrocities as the various Mormon temples, or Cromwell being a polygamist, and as for being a great discoverer, Young followed the trail to Salt Lake Valley already marked out on General Frémont's map.

The matter is not quite as simple as that. It takes the author of "Barnum" to size up the situation. If historic parallels are wanted, Brigham Young was a combination of Mohammed, Henry VIII, and the American Prince of Humbugs. Young was an efficient propagandist, a merry monarch in the matrimonial line, and a peddler of religious wooden nutmegs. As he described himself: "I am a Yankee; I guess things, and very frequently I guess right." But the question remains, How could the Mormon leader sell his wares and succeed as he did? Werner states as his conviction that Mormonism is a perfect example of religion carried to its illogical conclusions, and that is what makes it more fascinating than most of the dissenting sects in the religious history of the United States. All other sects were amazed by its effrontery and outraged by its acts only because the Mormon leaders were men with literal minds; they determined to puzzle out exactly what the Bible meant in everything it said and to act upon what other church-goers were content merely to repeat. And the Mormon minds were so literal and so untrained that they could not understand the persecution which was visited upon them by the Christians of other denominations and by the exponents of other economic and political beliefs. This persecution bewildered, baffled, and enraged them.

With the recent evolution trial at Dayton in mind, this is a helpful diagnosis as to literalism, except that where the people of Tennessee were negative the Mormons were positive. The Daytonian jury held that the Old Testament does not teach evolution, therefore evolution is wrong; the Latter-Day Saints believed that it does teach polygamy, therefore plural marriage is right. It also teaches continuous revelation, therefore the Book of Mormon as a divinely inspired work, a new Bible, is possible, while a theocratic despotism, a literal living according to the laws of Moses, is desirable. So Werner's attitude towards the religious emotions and experiences recorded by Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, and the men around them is based on the advice of William James: "The only sound plan, if we are ourselves outside the pale of such emotions, is to observe as well as we are able those who feel them, and to record faithfully what we observe."

This, then, is the author's purpose—not to expose but to explain Mormonism in the person of its chief leader. However, the explanation is perfectly deadly. With the same ironic humor with which he described P. T. Barnum and his Great American Museum with curiosities ranging from desiccated mermaids to living Siamese Twins Werner describes Brigham Young from his acceptance of the Book of Mormon to the founding of the State of Deseret and the fight with the Federal authorities. The Mormon Moses in the bulrushes, asserts the author, was not especially religious in his youth because he found nothing to interest him in the old sects. "Only a new religion, made to order, would completely satisfy such a mind." In western New York there was cutthroat religious competition, but the goods offered were evidently fly-specked. However, Mormonism was a new religion, and as a business proposition might be worth looking into.

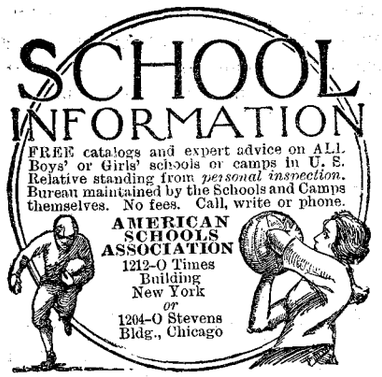
With this description of the real promoter of the Church of Jesus Christ of

The Angel Moroni Delivering the Golden Plates and the Urim and Thummim to Joseph Smith, Jr.

From a contemporary woodcut. Courtesy of Harcourt, Brace & Co.

[1] Brigham Young. By M. R. Werner. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $5.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


SCHOOL
INFORMATION
FREE catalogs and expert advice on ALL Boys' or Girls' schools or camps in U. S. Relative standing from personal inspection. Bureau maintained by the Schools and Camps themselves. No fees. Call, write or phone.
AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION
1212-O Times Building New York
or
1204-O Stevens Bldg., Chicago

TEACHER'S AGENCY

The Pratt Teachers Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools.
Expert Service.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

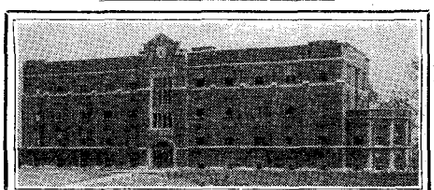
District of Columbia

EARN $2,500 TO $10,000 A YEAR in America's 4th Largest Industry. Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants, are crying for trained men and women. Let us show you how you can qualify—past experience unnecessary. We put you in touch with positions. Big pay, fascinating work, quick advancement. Write for FREE BOOK "Your Big Opportunity"
LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS
Hall V-5898, Washington, D. C.

Florida

CORAL GABLES MILITARY ACADEMY
Standard courses preparatory for the best colleges
Small classes. Military training. Athletics. Ocean bathing. Outdoor life in fine Miami climate. Write for booklet,
Dept. O, Coral Gables, Fla.

Illinois


STODDARD HALL

DON'T give up school on account of the expense. *Write*
BLACKBURN COLLEGE
BOX O, CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS
College and academy for young men and women of sound character.
AN ENDOWED SELF-HELP SCHOOL

Maine

ABBOTT SCHOOL
at Little Blue
Farmington, Maine
At the Gateway to the Rangeley Lake Region.
College Preparatory. Commercial Course
30 acre estate. Complete Equipment. All Winter Sports. Limited to forty boys.
Illustrated Catalog on Request
O. S. HASKELL, Headmaster.

Massachusetts

DEAN ACADEMY, Franklin, Mass.
59TH YEAR. Young men and young women find here a homelike atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms. $450 to $550 per year. Special course in domestic science.
For catalogue and information address
ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Headmaster

Latter-Day Saints there follow some highly interesting chapters on Joseph Smith, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator. But here, continues the author, there arises the query of James Huneker: "What is the difference between a false and true prophet? Aren't they both fakirs?" In the case of Joseph Smith the faithful try to make out that Joseph as a boy was a good, true, brave, and upright story-book hero. However, it is hard to get rid of the impression that he was more of a Huckleberry Finn. Thus when he hunted for the buried treasure of Captain Kidd he insisted that the blood of a black sheep must be sacrificed, but it was rumored that the Smith family, who seldom could afford meat, had mutton for dinner several days thereafter.

Hunting for buried gold suggested golden plates, and these in turn prepared the way for the fabrication of the Book of Mormon. Werner's account of all this is highly amusing. Thus Smith at first would not allow the rich Martin Harris, who was backing the book, to show the manuscript to his doubting family. But Harris was insistent, so the prophet had a fresh revelation "because the necessity for conciliating the majority stockholder apparently dawned upon the Lord." In the same way fresh revelations were received as to the Golden Bible. Each revelation began with the sentence, "A great and marvelous work is about to come forth among the children of men." It was as if God, through his agent, Joseph Smith, Jr., was planning an advertising campaign and had hit upon that phrase as an advance slogan.

Werner concludes that Joseph Smith's visions and revelations were probably produced by a combination of self-hypnotism and the desire to deceive for the purpose of gaining a living. Was the same thing true of Brigham Young? The author states that, although Young was in many respects naïve, there must have been many things about Joseph Smith which he doubted were divine. He adds that there are no definite hints in his sermons and conversations of these doubts, yet he cites one discourse in which Young said he once felt a want of confidence in Brother Joseph Smith. This was not concerning religious matters, but financing. Still Young confesses that if he were to harbor a thought in his heart that Joseph could be wrong in anything, he would begin to lose confidence in him until at last he would be ready to plunge into the gulf of infidelity. Now Young was a man of strong will, and in this matter exerted the will to believe. As an astute Yankee he must have seen the absurdities of the prophet's revelations concerning the Lord's Boarding

Going to Travel?

Then by all means refer to the travel section of Harper's Magazine—Every month you will find many alluring suggestions and vivid pictures of America and faraway places including the announcements of a large number of Tourist Agencies, Railroads, Steamship Lines, Resorts and Hotels.

Sailing Dates in Every Issue

For the convenience of our readers we will publish each month the sailing dates for Europe and other countries together with the dates of special tours and cruises.

Feel perfectly free to write us—Our *Travel Bureau* will gladly furnish any information desired.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
49 East 33rd Street, New York, N. Y.

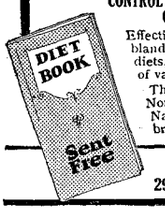
Eat and Be Well!

A condensed set of health rules—many of which may be easily followed right in your own home, or while traveling. You will find in this little book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

CONTROL YOUR WEIGHT WITHOUT DRUGS OR TIRESOME EXERCISES

Effective weight control diets, acid and bland diets, laxative and blood-building diets, and diets used in the correction of various chronic maladies.

The book is for FREE circulation, Not a mail-order advertisement. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.



HEALTH EXTENSION BUREAU
294 Good Health Building, Battle Creek, Mich.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

New Jersey

BLAIR
An endowed school for 300 carefully selected boys
Invites Your Personal Investigation
of her claim to excellence in
BEAUTIFUL LOCATION COMPLETE EQUIPMENT
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
WHOLESOME SCHOOL SPIRIT
SUPERVISED ATHLETICS
Separate Lower School
The catalogue is useful. A personal visit is better.
JOHN C. SHARPE, LL.D., *Headmaster*
Box H Blairstown, New Jersey

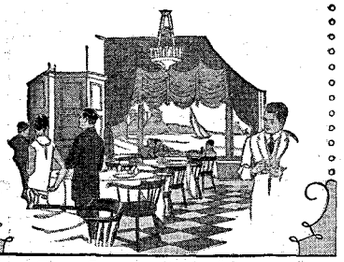
New York City

SCUDDER SCHOOL
For Young Women. Day and boarding. *New York advantages.* (A) Post Graduate Courses: secretarial; domestic science; community service. (B) high school; (C) music; (D) athletics. Address
Miss O. M. SCUDDER, 244 W. 72d St., N.Y.C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The DRAKE
Upper Michigan Ave.
and Lake Shore Drive
CHICAGO

FAR-FAMED is THE DRAKE and its splendid location on the restful shores of Lake Michigan. Charming views from every window . . . . . Exceedingly popular is The Terrace, where summer guests find joy in lunching, dining, and dancing to entrancing music.



Under THE BLACKSTONE Management

May we introduce a particularly charming individual in all his many moods—

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

He's an intimate friend of ours, and we'd like you to know him too. Won't you let us complete the introduction by helping you plan a trip for your next holidays? Whether it's to be a long or a short one, now or later on, we can send you information which will delight you.

At your service without charge!

HOTEL AND TRAVEL BUREAU
The Outlook
120 East Sixteenth Street, New York City

House, the Kirtland wildcat bank, and the like. As for the revelation on plural marriage, that was a different matter. The prophet practiced polygamy, that we know. At his death Brigham Young took over some of his wives and finally became the most married man in the country. How did he justify this? The belief in Joseph Smith as a divinely inspired prophet came from the will to believe. The belief in plural marriage came about by another psychological process, that of rationalization. When the Old Testament precedents of the patriarchs were worn threadbare, a new reason was given. As Werner puts it: "According to the Mormon theory, God instituted polygamy solely for the purpose of multiplying the number of the righteous, and not to satisfy the carnal desires of man. A large part of the Mormon celestial world is inhabited by spirits, who go about, like Maeterlinck's souls of the unborn in 'The Blue Bird,' searching for tabernacles. It is absolutely necessary to their eventual resurrection that these spirits should have tabernacles, or earthly bodies."

Since writing the "Founder of Mormonism" I have often wondered what was the real source of this strange doctrine. It is a species of animism, an extremely primitive form of belief hardly held at present except among certain African tribes. There is a possible source through the medium of the much-traveled Orson Pratt, the Mormon "Gauge of Philosophy," whose speculations were as wild as his whiskers. But how a hard-headed Yankee like Brigham Young could hold to such a fantastic doctrine is difficult to understand. Werner cites Young's sermon on this subject in his chapter entitled "Puritan Polygamy." The word Puritan is significant. It is possible that an early New England superstition regarding wandering spirits may have suggested this. The wretched victims of the Salem witchcraft delusion were firm believers in "Satan's Invisible World" of evil spirits. By a logical conversion it might be that Young assumed the existence of a celestial world of unembodied good spirits. Consequently he could reason that the Lord had instituted plural marriage "for a holy purpose" and that some wandering soul could say to the Creator: "Let me have a tabernacle, that I may have a chance to be perfected."

All this might seem quite incredible, except that Werner uses authentic sources, the "Journal of Discourses," containing that set of sermons and addresses which lay bare the Mormon mind as nothing else can do. Young tried to uphold the purity of plural marriage, but his descriptions of the holy state of matrimony in Mormondom are vulgar and disgusting beyond measure. How far "spiritual wifeism" is still practiced is a question. Since Young and other leaders were arrested for "lascivious cohabitation" polygamy as such has disappeared. Werner correctly says that this has been due to economic causes as well as legal enactments. He adds that the younger generation, especially those educated in Eastern colleges, "have become a bit ashamed of their grandmothers, and especially of the fact that there were so many of them."

Polygamy may have disappeared, but its pernicious aftermath remains. We have been led to understand that the boys and girls of Utah are not all they might be. As Latter-Day Saints they argue that they may follow where the Saints have trod, just as their grandparents appealed to the precedent of the patriarchs. The Mormon mind is quite human, after all. Literal Bible believers can find excuses for almost anything. Werner has already described Mormonism as a perfect example of religion carried to its illogical conclusions. This should be changed to logical conclusions, for there were other doctrines besides polygamy that were justified by an appeal to Holy Writ. Take the case of that monstrous doctrine, blood atonement. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has portrayed this in the form of fiction in his "Study in Scarlet." But the practice was a fact, and many Mormons who murmured against the authorities or sought to escape from the Valley had their throats cut, their blood being "spilt upon the ground, that the smoke thereof might ascend to heaven as an offering for their sins." These are the very words of Brigham Young, stenographically reported in the "Journal of Discourses," and are quoted in connection with the Mountain Meadows Massacre. As Werner concludes the matter: "This was the height of fanatical Puritanism. . . . It was one of the limitations of Brigham Young's mind that he himself always preferred a dead Saint to a living sinner."

Fiction

A SON OF HIS FATHER. By Harold Bell Wright. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

Some of the publicity sent out with Mr. Wright's new book not only tells us that he is inspired, but (and over and over again) that he is "*the* inspired novelist" (italics ours, but you can't read it otherwise). This inspiration idea works two ways: Mr. Wright quite sincerely feels that he has inspiration that will help mankind to idealism and brotherhood; the reader who is not critical of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

literary expression recognizes the simple faith of the author in his mission. Therefore it "gets over." It is said that there have been covetous imitators of writers like Wright and Hall Caine and others whom the critics scorn and the multitudes read, who thought it easy to write purple patches and fetching pathos; but none could turn the trick and rake in the shekels, simply because they didn't believe in themselves.

This is a tale of Arizona with a story of love that first went wrong and then went right, with virtue victorious and sacrifice rewarded. The setting is picturesque; incident and action are quick moving; it is not at all like real life in Arizona or elsewhere. It should be admitted that the author has seemingly pruned out a little of the verbosity and moral exhortation that mark most of his writing. This is simpler, shorter, and more direct of style than "The Eyes of the World" and less melodramatic than "The Mine with the Iron Door."

THE CHEERFUL FRAUD. By K. R. G. Browne. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

A jolly tale of a young baronet's mad chase after the one and only girl, in which chase he is locked into a boot closet on a charge of impersonating himself. The reader is glad to throw probability aside and follow breathlessly the real and the false Sir Michael through exciting happenings told with gusto and fun aplenty.

WEEK END. By Charles Brackett. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $1.75.

This particular week-end was spent in Long Island. For so small a book as this, a good deal happened, including an Edipus complex, a *soupçon* of decadence, some plain Biblical language, much nudity, an imaginary limousine hung in herbaceous chintz with blue accessories, and a large assortment of "hells" and "damns." It isn't really mad; doubtless it is "modern."

Biography

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MIND. By W. J. Dawson. The Century Company, New York. $2.

So far from approaching his writing-table with the reluctance of a Thackeray or a Flaubert, Mr. Dawson confesses that writing has always been in the nature of a "divine inebriation" to him. Easy writing has not in this case resulted in hard reading. An editor once wrote to him, "I like your strong, tranquil style." The literary practice of a lifetime, resulting in more than forty books, and the experience of fifty years in the public ministry in Great Britain and the United States, added to the natural equipment of a mind unusually sensitive to beauty of any kind in nature or literature, have gone to the making of a book which takes its place in the first flight of subjective biographies. The chapter on "My Mother" has much of the quality of Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvy." The revolting doom, as Mr. Arlen would say, of the curate's brother who shocked a wedding party by singing "Gunga Din" is only one of many relieving touches of quiet humor.

Notes on New Books

THE CURRICULUM OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. By William Clayton Bower. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.25.

By the Professor of Religious Education in the College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky.

FINLAND AND ITS PEOPLE. By Robert Medill. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $1.50.

Recent observations about the new European Republic of Finland.

THE MYSTERIOUS GLANDS. By H. H. Rumin, M.D. The Milo Publishing Company, Philadelphia. $2.

All about the dear old glands, which may give us a great deal of trouble, but are great helps to the author and publisher.

VICTORY. By Leonie Aminoff. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

The fifth volume in a series of Napoleonic romances.

WHAT A MAN TOLD HIS SON. By Robert Torrington Furman. Les Penseurs.

Well, he told him something about almost everything, and it was all good advice.

QUO VADIMUS? By E. E. Fournier d'Albe. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.

Glimpses of the future and what is going to happen to civilization.

THE YACHT AMERICA. By Winfield M. Thompson, William P. Stephens, and William U. Swan. The Charles E. Lauriat Company, Boston. $4.

The history of the yacht which first won the Cup.

WINDOWS OF NIGHT. By Charles Williams. The Oxford University Press, New York. $2.25.

Devotional poems.

NOW AND FOREVER. By Samuel Roth, with a Preface by Israel Zangwill. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $1.75.

A conversation with Mr. Zangwill on the Jew and the future.

EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA. Thomas Jesse Jones. The Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Moody's Ratings

BECAUSE they are conservative and comprehensive, this department has for some time made use of Moody's ratings. Every now and then readers ask us to explain the investment or speculative significance of "Aaa," "B," "Ca," and other alphabetical combinations. For this reason, and for permanent reference in your files, we publish a summary by the Moody organization which we trust will be useful:

Aaa—The very best securities of all kinds get this rating: bonds of the strongest nations and the outstanding railroads, utilities and industrial companies, also a few strategically located securities of less outstanding corporations and a limited

What Value Has Experience?

AN experienced New England banker recently bought a block of bonds of a new Straus issue—his first purchase of first mortgage real estate bonds.

"Previously," said he, "I had avoided participation in real estate bonds, because those offered me did not seem to be backed by sufficient experience. Experience, of course, is one of the most vital things in finance. No one can learn any department of finance in less than 20 years.

"However, when you offered us a participation in your new Straus issue, we decided to accept, as we believe that you are at the head of your line; you have had full experience in real estate financing; and your record is the best evidence that your judgment is sound. Your bonds, therefore, are certain to be the best in their class."

If you wish to learn more of the qualifications of S. W. STRAUS & CO. to serve as your investment banker, and find out why Straus Bonds, yielding 6% for most maturities, are "the best in their class," write today for

BOOKLET I-1505

The Straus Hallmark on a bond stamps it at once as *the premier real estate security.*

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 — INVESTMENT BONDS — INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING
565 *Fifth Ave. at 46th St.*
NEW YORK

STRAUS BUILDING
79 *Post Street*
SAN FRANCISCO

STRAUS BUILDING
Michigan Ave. at Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO

43 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

© 1925—S. W. S. & Co., Inc.

In writing to the above advertiser, please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

number of investment preferred stocks. It but rarely applies to common stocks. About the only thing to consider in buying Aaa securities is the price.

Aa—Issues that just fall short of perfection get this rating. While in some cases they may not be acceptable for trustees and savings banks, for most practical purposes they represent all that is desired in investments. The better preferred stocks and a few common stocks also get this rating.

A—Securities of this rating are definitely investments, but not of the very highest type. Such issues are a trifle better than medium-grade investments but are not suitable for the most conservative funds. Sound bonds of an assured future are given this rating but they may be outstanding in fairly liberal amount or they may be preceded by extensive obligations having a prior claim on the property. The margin of protection in all the factors must be substantial and except for the possibility of the bonds being influenced by market conditions, they should be entirely satisfactory investments. Preferred stocks with the A rating are issues of established character, and a great many of the seasoned dividend payers among common stocks are given this rating. Most of the higher-grade railroad and corporation common stocks carry this rating, which for such issues is considered to be very favorable.

Baa—Baa is an average rating. When we consider that among the great many security issues a few are very good and a few are very bad, while the great majority are medium grade, the Baa rating appears most significant. Issues carrying this rating are generally sound but will bear watching and cannot be recommended for out and out investment. Persons desiring securities of good character but fairly liberal yield generally have to make some slight sacrifice in investment character or price stability, and for such persons Baa securities are particularly attractive.

Ba—Ba is a more speculative rating. Bonds of this type are presumed to be still paying their interest but the business may be of a highly fluctuating character and there may be some question about the permanence of income and the ability of the company to pay off the bonds at maturity. Preferred stocks carrying this rating cannot be considered desirable investments although they may have speculative possibilities. Generally speaking, Ba securities are in a position where their status can change very rapidly and they are, therefore, only to be recommended for either long-pull possibilities or speculative turns.

B—Securities which are rated as low as B cannot be considered for investment purposes. Bonds bearing this rating are generally in default or nearing that stage

What 7% Means to You

This interest rate on Smith Bonds is combined now with a record of *no loss to any investor in 52 years*

52 Years of Proven Safety Proven safety is the feature of Smith Bonds that appeals most strongly to conservative investors. And rightly so, for safety is the first essential of successful investing. But the rate of interest you receive—in other words, what you accomplish with the money you invest—also has an important bearing on the success of your investment.

Profitable as well as Safe In Smith Bonds, the proven safety of 52 years is combined now with the attractive interest rate of 7%, which adds impetus to the growth of your invested funds. Moreover, you have the privilege of using our Investment Savings Plan, which gives you the full rate of bond interest on every payment, and which enables you to *compound* your interest at the bond rate.

An Independent Monthly Income Money grows surprisingly fast when interest is compounded at 7%. If you invest $50 a month in 7% Smith Bonds, and reinvest your interest at the same rate, you will have saved, in 10 years, $8,657.10—enough to give you, at 7%, a monthly income of more than $50; that is, a monthly income greater than your monthly investment.

How $10 a Month Becomes $25,000 Here is another example of what 7% will do. If a man starts at the age of 25 to invest *only $10 a month* in 7% Smith Bonds, and reinvests the interest at the same rate, he will have, at the age of 65, more than $25,000. Yet he actually will pay only $4,800. All the rest will be compound interest.

How an Investment Doubles Itself Our Investment Savings Plan also enables you to compound your income from an investment simply by reinvesting the interest coupons. If you own a $1,000 bond paying 7%, and *reinvest* the coupons at 7%, your original investment of $1,000 will grow, in 10½ years, to $2,000.

First Mortgage Security 7% Smith Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, strongly secured by improved, income-producing city property, and protected by time-tested safeguards. You may buy Smith Bonds outright, or under our Investment Savings Plan, in $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations. Maturities range from 2 to 15 years. Send your name and address today for our two booklets, telling the facts you will want to know about Smith Bonds and explaining all details of our Investment Savings Plan.

SEND FOR THESE BOOKLETS

Fifty-two Years of Proven Safety" tells why Smith Bonds are safe bonds, how Smith Bonds are safeguarded, and how we have attained our record of *no loss to any investor in 52 years*.

"How To Build an Independent Income" tells how you can buy 7% Smith Bonds with savings of $10 or more a month and get 7% interest on all payments. Also shows the results you can accomplish by investing systematically at 7%.

The F. H. Smith Company

Founded 1873

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA Smith Building, Washington, D.C. PITTSBURGH MINNEAPOLIS

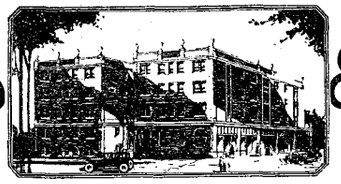
NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 52 YEARS

Name..... Address..... 6-R

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

In writing to the above advertiser, please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



APARTMENT SECURITIES

First Mortgages on Detroit apartments of the better class offer a safe field of investment with substantial return.

United First Mortgage Bonds are issued on just such properties—homes, high grade apartments and office building, carefully appraised and selected.

United bonds are trusteed by a trust Company and we also can offer United bonds guaranteed as to principal and interest.

Write for complete listing of available United bonds

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND COMPANY LIMITED
Howard C. Wade, President
326 U. S. Mortgage Bond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Capital $1,000,000 — Resources more than $10,000,000

6½% UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

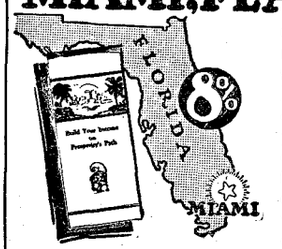
Facts For Investors

THE OUTLOOK'S Financial Service Department is at the disposal of all Outlook readers at the nominal charge of $1 per inquiry. It is a fact-finding and reporting information service which aims to help the investor, small and large, solve his own problems. We are serving hundreds. May we serve you?

The Outlook Financial Service Department
THE OUTLOOK, 120 East 16th Street, New York

MAIL *this coupon for* FREE BOOKLET *on 8% investments in*

MIAMI, FLA



Get this high interest rate safely through our First Mortgage Bonds on select income-producing properties in Miami, fastest-growing city in the U. S., where money earns big wages. Interest paid two weeks in advance, no expense, no worry. Denominations $100 up. Remember—8% compounded will double your money in 9 years. Don't put it off—write today for booklet of valuable information.

☐ **Check here if you want details of our Partial Payment Plan—you get 8% from the first day.**

SOUTHERN BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY
Room 507, Ralston Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Name.....

Address.....

and stocks with this rating have only begun to pay dividends or cannot be considered on a permanent dividend basis. While this rating indicates a modicum of investment character the speculative features predominate.

Caa—This is a speculative rating. Bonds given this rating are generally in default and are without substantial security. Preferred stocks so rated are non-dividend payers and presumably have little prospects of immediate disbursements. Common stocks representing a nominal or remote equity in a business are also given this rating.

Ca and *C*—These ratings are further down the scale than Caa and represent in diminishing proportion the qualities which because of their absence indicate that rating. These ratings indicate relative degrees of inferiority. W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

To an inquirer from the National capital asking about a certain real estate mortgage bond company we replied:

"The Blank Bond Corporation is not as well known to us as are some other firms in this field. We know nothing against it, but would suggest that, as you have some time before making your final decision, you ask their office to answer the question about the New York laws which you put to us. The circular is not clear.

"We would suggest also that you ask them if there is a ready market for their bonds in case you need to sell at any time; also inquire who owns the stock in the company whose bonds they are offering you and how much actual cash is going into stock—*i. e.*, into the ownership of the building in question."

MANY inquiries come about firms advertising in The Outlook. It may save some correspondence to quote a typical reply from this department:

"In regard to the firms mentioned which advertise in The Outlook, in each case before accepting their advertisements we have investigated and assured ourselves of the standing of the firm. This does not mean that we guarantee their investments; it means that we consider them to be reliable firms whose word is good and whose integrity is above suspicion."

SPEAKING of such things, we beg to urge our readers to file for future reference our article in The Outlook for June 24 on "Better Business Bureaus." This article contained a complete list of all the bureaus of this kind in the country. Local, unlisted, non-standard investments are their specialty, and to them, rather than to us, inquiries about this class of schemes should be addressed.

Remove All Doubt

BEFORE investing your surplus funds, take the precaution against loss by seeking the expert and conservative advice of your local or investment banker who will gladly serve you.

Eliminate the Loss In Investments

For after all good investment opportunities predominate. Caution, Care, Investigation will reveal safe and profitable channels for your surplus funds.

The Financial Article that appears in the September issue of *Harper's Magazine* will help solve your *investment problems.*

Form the habit of reading the financial article in every issue. You will find them profitable. All advertisements carefully censored.

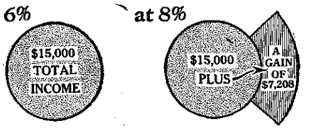
HARPER'S MAGAZINE
49 East 33d Street, New York, N. Y.

Wanted—Cartoons

THE OUTLOOK wishes to receive cartoons from its readers, clipped from their favorite newspaper. Each cartoon should have the sender's name and address together with the name and date of the newspaper from which it is taken pinned or pasted to its back. Cartoons should be mailed flat, not rolled. We pay one dollar ($1) for each cartoon which we find available for reproduction. Some readers in the past have lost payment to which they were entitled because they have failed to give the information which we require. It is impossible for us to acknowledge or return cartoons which prove unavailable for publication.

The Editors of The Outlook
120 East 16th Street, New York City

$25,000 in 10 years earns



Increase Your Principal and Your Income

Without Investing More Money!

The plan is safe, surprisingly simple and amazingly profitable in its results. It is fully worked out in our new booklet, "2% to 4% Extra." Mail the coupon for a free copy.

Write to
TRUST COMPANY OF FLORIDA
Paid-in Capital and Surplus $500,000
MIAMI FLORIDA

Name.....
Street.....
City..... *State*..... 614

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

Real Estate, Hotels and Resorts, Tours and Travel, etc. — 60c. per line, single column

Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, Miscellaneous, etc. — 10c. per word, Box number 25c.

Hotels and Resorts

Canada

Perfect Relaxation

A Beautiful Lodge and Bungalow Camp in the Forest of the Famous French River District

Fishing—Canoeing—Motor Skiffs—Hunting
An Exclusive Resort Limited to 20 Guests
Health Giving Climate
Pleasant Environment
Reservations by wire or mail.

KAGAMAGA CLUB, Pickerel, Ont.

Connecticut

THE WAYSIDE INN

NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet.
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor

Massachusetts

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Now open. Private baths. Booklet. 21st season.

New Hampshire

BEMIS CAMPS

OVERLOOKING KIMBALL LAKE
Near the White Mountains. The place you always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing. Nights around the camp fire. Private cabins among the pines. Reduced rates for September. **H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.**

New York

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Adirondacks **Interbrook Lodge and cottages, Keene Valley, N. Y.** "Best moderate-price hotel in mts." Located in spruces and pines. 1,500 ft. elevation. 400-acre farm in connection. State certified Jersey herd. Rates $18 to $20 per week. Illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK, Prop.

FENTON HOUSE and COTTAGES
Adirondacks
Altitude 1,571 ft. A noted place for health and rest. Write for folder and particulars.
C. FENTON PARKER, Number Four, N. Y.

Keene Valley Inn, Keene Valley, N. Y.
Adirondack Mts. Rates $18 to $30 per week. 75 rooms. Fresh vegetables, own garden. Tennis, dancing, golf course two miles. Special rates for Sept. W. W. BLOCK, Prop.

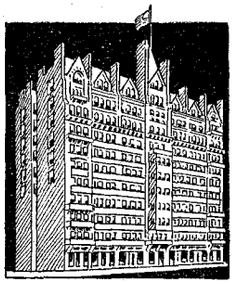
THE TOP NOTCH **Adirondacks,** Wilmington, Essex Co., N. Y. New bungalow among pines, all modern improvements. House guests for September. References required. The MISSES DEYO.

New York City

HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103d Street
Within a few minutes of all New York attractions. Comfortable rooms and suites, exceptionally fine cuisine, and an atmosphere that pleases particular people.
Write for Booklet O and Map of New York

Hotel Judson **53 Washington Sq., New York City**
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

New York City



HOTEL CHELSEA
23d Street at Seventh Avenue
New York City
12-Story Fireproof Building
Easily accessible to all Railroad Stations and Steamship Piers.
COMFORTABLE
HOMELIKE
REASONABLE RATES
Monthly or Yearly Quotations for permanent guests.
Interesting map O. L. of New York City sent free upon request.
Knott Hotel Chain
ROLFE H. KILBY, Mgr.

Hotel Sherman Square
Broadway at Seventieth Street
Where an air of graciousness and comfort prevails
Away from the crowds but only a few minutes from the center of the city. Spacious, airy rooms, with an exceptionally attractive and homelike atmosphere. Perfect service, excellent restaurant. Furnished and unfurnished apartments available on lease, with complete hotel service. Rates on request.

Vermont

Chester, Vt. THE MAPLES Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water; bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. **The Misses Sargeant.**

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM **Danby, Vt.** In the Green Mts., altitude 1,500 ft. A quiet, comfortable farm home with modern conveniences and artistic surroundings, unsurpassed panoramic mt. view of Tabor Range and Mt. Dorset. Home table, airy rooms. Beautiful walks and motor trips. $18. N. P. DILLINGHAM.

Property Wanted

Wanted Girls' camp property, fully equipped for fifty. Water frontage, timber acreage, buildings with modern conveniences. New York, Conn., or Mass. location. Rent now with privilege of purchase. 4,423, Outlook.

Tours and Travel

Clark's Famous Cruises

By new oil-burning Cunard-Anchor line steamers of great size, specially chartered for our exclusive use.

AROUND THE WORLD January 20. 128 days, ss "LACONIA," $1250 to $3000.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
January 30. ss "TRANSYLVANIA," 62 days, $600 to $1700.

February 4. 50 days, ss "CALEDONIA," $550 to $1250. **SOUTH AMERICA EAST COAST**

NORWAY ss "LANCASTRIA," June 30, 1926, including the western Mediterranean; 53 days, $550 to $1300.

Reasonable rates, first class, include hotels, drives, guides, fees, etc.

Longest experienced cruise management. Established 30 years.

FRANK C. CLARK
Times Bldg. New York

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information
Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

Ideal opportunity for autumn motoring party to visit New England seacoast, mountains, and historic places from headquarters in quaint 18th century home by Merrimac River. "Picnic suite" available with open fires, kitchenette, and screened dining-porch. Arrangements by correspondence necessary. H. SPOFFORD, Groveland, Mass.

Real Estate

Connecticut

FOR SALE — Two Hundred Acres wood, pasture, and tillable land, trout streams; 50 fruit trees; State road, near village. Write Judge Child, Woodstock, Conn.

Maine

Colonial Homestead 14-room house; large airy rooms, fireplaces, hand-carved woodwork, etc., combined with all modern comforts; 4 acres, trees, shrubs, gardens. Both fresh and salt water near by.

Log Cabin 3 bedrooms, bath, fireplace; ¾ acre; 160 ft. lake frontage; good bass fishing. Only $600, including furnishings. MAINE LAKES & COAST CO., Portland, Maine.

Quaint artistic home for sale on Androscoggin Lake. Four acres, large barn suitable for camp or studio, excellent fishing, delightful summer or year-around home, modern conveniences. Price moderate. May be seen September and October. Box 24, Wayne, Me.

Real Estate

New York

Rent or Sale **Hillandale Cottage, Adirondack Mts., Wilmington, N. Y.** 2¼ acres, among pines, on State road, 7 rooms, new, modern appointments, handsomely furnished, fireplace, two garages. Address S. B. MAPP.

Live Stock

For Sale: *Coonhounds, Beaglehounds, Fox and Bloodhounds. Booklet 10c.*
Landis Kennels, Mohnton, Pa.

Board—Rooms

WANTED Three paying guests for autumn and winter. Attractive home, all conveniences, near library, post office, academy, and church, in lovely village. Write Miss STOUTENBURGH, "The Home Acre," Woodstock, Conn.

Excellent accommodations are offered in physician's home to elderly person or one requiring some medical supervision. For terms and further particulars write **Mrs. Clinton J. Hyde, 63 Gulf St., Milford, Conn.**

A Mart of the Unusual

ORCHID PLANTS FOR SALE
A fine private collection of 800 plants to be sold at once at a great bargain. Among them are many varieties and choice Cattleyas and Lælias. If interested, please apply immediately to 4,405, Outlook.

Very Fine India Shawl For Sale
Price $50. Correspond with
Mrs. FRANK B. HICKS, Macedon Center, N. Y.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY—200 single or 100 double sheets good bond paper with 100 envelopes to match, printed in blue. $1. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SCHOOLS, hospitals, hotels, clubs, tearooms, welfare organizations, supplied with workers. Positions for secretaries, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid, as railway traffic inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for free booklet CM-27. Standard Business Training Institution, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOVERNESS wanted about September 20 to take charge of boy 11 and girl 9 living in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Experienced in physical care of children, able to teach girl who does not go to school and able to sew. Must be under forty-five years of age. Catholic preferred. Best references required. Answer, giving full information, to Box 331, Rockport, Me.

HOUSEHOLD manager.—I have a family of five children, ages five to thirteen, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a cook, waitress, and children's nurse. My wife is ill and must live in the country for a year. Would spend part of my time with children, but most of it with my wife. I want to engage a capable woman of about fifty years of age to manage this family and household starting September 14. She would follow certain detailed and general directions, but, outside of these, would have full powers. In writing, please let me have any facts that would help in forming an opinion of your capabilities and fitness for this work. 6,294, Outlook.

Other Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, and Miscellaneous Advertisements on next page

In writing to the above advertisers, please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HELP WANTED

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite V-5842, Washington, D. C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Swiss preferred, speaking French—one boy, eight years. Thoroughly experienced, fond of outdoor life. Personal references. Middle of September. Philadelphia. Reply 6,268, Outlook.

PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER, competent to direct the domestic department of a small high-grade institution. Box 17, Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y.

RESIDENT secretary and governess. Knowledge of typing essential and ability to keep check-book accounts. Part care of boy of five who goes to school. Miss E. Ferguson, Fishers Island, N. Y.

WANTED, by September 15, white and Protestant couple, or two girls, to do cooking and all the housework in a country home. Electric range and refrigerator, washing-machine and mangle. Family of three adults and one boy. Write to Mrs. L. A. Noe, Noe Ave., Madison, N. J.

WANTED—Refined gentlewoman, pleasing personality, about 30, as mother's helper and companion to two little girls. September 15. 6,235, Outlook.

WANTED—Reliable houseworker for two ladies. New Jersey. Good home, moderate salary. References. Please give particulars. 6,287, Outlook.

WOMAN—Publishing house has permanent sales position with executive future to offer woman of keen intelligence capable of earning $100 a week. Previous business experience not necessary, but experience in educational work helpful. Refinement and determination essential for success. Traveling required—all transportation paid—liberal drawing account and commission basis. Write, stating age and qualifications, to B. E. Sparrow, 50 W. 47th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN educated woman with private school experience and fond of girls desires position as companion and tutor; will travel or not as desired. 6,278, Outlook.

A woman with A.B. degree and seven years' teaching experience desires a position as teacher of mathematics in high school or college. 6,289, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate, 24, desires position as tutor or governess for the coming winter, with the possibility of travel. Has had 2½ years' teaching experience. Address Miss E. Smith, 40 Curtis Ave., Woodbury, N. J.

COMPANION, governess, mother's assistant. Educated, experienced woman. Country preferred. 6,291, Outlook.

CONSCIENTIOUS, refined young woman, pleasing personality, adaptable, some hospital training, desires position. Congenial surroundings more desirable than high salary. A1 references. 6,280, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED poultry woman desires position teaching or in work on farm. 6,273, Outlook.

MATRON wishes position institution or care small estate or inn. Experienced. 6,220, Outlook.

POSITION as companion to elderly lady by clergyman's daughter. Exceptional references. 6,252, Outlook.

REFINED American nursery governess. Experienced. References. 6,267, Outlook.

TEACHER, English woman, college graduate, 10 years' reference in America. English, French, mathematics, drawing, needlework. 6,296, Outlook.

TEACHER wishes position in hotel, teaching, or other vocation. 6,297, Outlook.

TEACHING governess, eight years' experience Calvert method. Handicapped or normal child. Best references. Pine Triangle, Francestown, N. H.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position, governess or companion; traveling abroad. Age 24. Protestant. References. 6,290, Outlook.

WANTED — An opportunity to go to Europe as companion or governess by refined, intellectual lady. References exchanged. 6,293, Outlook.

WANTED.—Southern lady desires position as companion to elderly lady or governess. Experience in each. Prefer to travel. Best reference. 6,286, Outlook.

YOUNG man, experienced driver, wishes to return to California from East. Will drive party for expenses or other considerations. 6,279, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position, manager and hostess of club in New York. Simmons College graduate, experienced. Available November 1. References. 6,292, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

WILL some one interested give use of house with grounds, city or country, to open much needed home for old people? 6,221, Outlook.

Consider the Insect

By Bill Adams

WHILE looking to see if my nectarines were ripening this morning I became aware of a busy insect at my feet; a long-bodied, winged blue-bronze insect in my gone-to-seed mignonette. When I made as though to touch him, he moved quickly to one side, and I saw that beneath him there had been a dead cricket. For a while he rushed excitedly about his booty, then, grown used to me, seized it and, its body completely hidden by his own, commenced to drag it away. When I stooped above him, he tried to fly, but the burden was too heavy. Dropping the cricket, he made as though to dig and bury it from my sight. But the earth was dry and hard. As I stepped back a little he leaped upon his treasure and hurried off again, his colors flashing in the sunshine. Steering a course due southwest from the nectarine, he was in another moment gone through my lattice fence. I climbed the fence to follow. Completely ignoring me now, he headed southeast, and, the dry sand slipping beneath him, struggled frantically to hold his own up a sharp short incline. From the top of the slope he labored on for another fifty feet, then came to a little round hole and was instantly gone.

Studying the course that he had taken from the nectarine to his nest, I saw that had he tried to journey in a straight line he must have dragged his load through a thick tangle of weeds. A master mariner could not have better judged his way.

Later to-day I observed a smaller winged insect, black and scarlet, that darted about a plump dead spider on my path, the spider much larger and undoubtedly much heavier than himself. Taking no notice of me, he labored by his prey, now pulling from before, now pushing from behind it. When I stooped over him, he straddled the spider, and with a desperate rush was at once gone under my house.

Toward sundown I watched a red ant that dragged the withered carcass of a worm through the thick and newly mown grass of my lawn. The worm eight or ten times his own length, his progress was very slow, for his prize was continually caught crosswise in the grass stems. On four occasions, coming to an extra long blade that, missed by the mower, bent down above the shorter grass, he ascended and dragged the worm with him. When he came to the tip of the blade he dropped, and thus in each instance gained several inches with much less effort than he must have expended had he battled his way through the dense jungle below. It took him forty-five minutes to traverse the eighteen feet between the spot where I first saw him and the edge of the lawn.

To-day a red, a scarlet, and a blue-bronze insect have each said to me:

"Work, work, work! Luck, nothing! A fellow's got to work!

I don't like work!

Good luck to you, and to your brothers of the red, the scarlet, and the blue.

Contributors' Gallery

FREDERICK MORGAN DAVENPORT sends us some further observations which he made while attending the Institute of International Relations. His last article in this series will be published next week under the title "Intricate Issues in Asia." Formerly a New York State Senator, he is now a member of Congress, elected last November.

JAMES A. TEN EYCK was engaged as coach for the crews of Syracuse University in 1903, and, with the exception of two years, he has served ever since. The last word we had of him was that he was with his wife in Poughkeepsie and was planning a rowing jaunt from New York City to Albany, which he considers a vacation suitable for a young man of around seventy.

SAMUEL WILSON is the head of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League and the author of "Hooch de Luxe," an enlightening article on the widespread use of counterfeit labels by bootleggers and moonshiners, which was published in The Outlook last year. Mr. Wilson was influential in uncovering the recent Weehawken, New Jersey, rum scandal. At present he is vacationing in Maine.

GEORGE MARVIN has now reached Chicago in the course of his travels and is gradually working his way East. His next article to appear in The Outlook will be one on Minneapolis, in the issue of September 2, with the story of St. Paul directly following.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED